WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Adapted to Popular Airs—Respectfully Dedicated to the Grant and Colfax Singers of Allegheny County.

BY J. H. MORRIS.

UNION MEDLEY.

[Just after Election Day—Returns all in—H. S., F. P. B., et al come genus, on the result.]

AIR—"*Sensitive Chon.*"

Horatio Seymour, in his big easy chair,
Sits dozing and dreaming of the White House as ours;
But suddenly wakes to dread grief and despair,
For the verdict of the people is terribly clear.

[VERDICT—Treason shall fail and traitors shall be politically damned.]

Thus does H. S. express his feelings:

AIR—"*Pearls.*"

"Alas! The vote is cast—
My dream of power is sadly ended;
My last final hope is past,
And I am laid aside—unfriended."

AIR—"*The Forsaken.*"

"Sad is my heart, joy is unknown,
For, in my sorrow, I'm weeping alone."

AIR—"*Sensitive Chon.*"

Frank Blair, the great general, of letter renown,
Finds the people, unlike him, to the Union are true—
He at once seeks the bottle, his sorrows to drown,
And soon he is merry and musical too.

[Alas! the greatest soldier, statesman and jurist of the age is denied the privilege of adding to his many titles that Five-Presidency.]

But Frank is a philosopher, in his way.

AIR—"*Gay and Happy.*"

"I'm the boy that's gay and frisky,
Even when I'm whipped outright—
Give me but my fill of whisky,
I will e'er keep jolly tight.—
So let the world jog along as it will,
I'll be gay and frisky still."

AIR—"*Sensitive Chon.*"

Wade Hampton and Forrest, and the whole rebel crew,
In convain assemble, to hewail the "Lost Cause,"—
They bluster and swear, but no harm can they do,
For the "Platform" is crushed, with Hampton's own claims.

[No help for it—the people have placed Grant at the helm for the four years' cruise—and while he guides, the rebel ship of State must ride on gloriously to the confusion of Traitors.]

But they utter their woes in a doleful chant.

AIR—"*Are we Almost There?*"

"Our Platform's smashed—our schemes are all foiled—
The 'Lost Cause' is gone down too far to reclaim;
We're all ragged out, our last game is spoiled,
And we've reached the 'Last Ditch,' the sad end of our fame.

AIR—"*Sensitive Chon.*"

But hark! 'Tis the cheers of the victors we hear—
The shouts of the Veterans, ever loyal and brave;
Let us join them in heart, in the cheer for cheer,
For the Union has triumphed—our Nation is safe!

Ay! let the welkin ring! Let those cheer who never cheered before—and
All the earth will realize that our United Republic is saved, and
Must ever triumph over either domestic or foreign foes;
But the cheers subside into patriotic songs.

AIR—"*John Brown.*"

"General Grant was our commander when in the early field;
He led us on to victory—was never known to yield;
And now we made him President—the deed is signed and sealed.

Our land is marching on.
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Our land is marching on."

"When war waged its wide desolation,
And threatened our land to deform,
The arm of the patriot and freedom
Columbia rode safe through the storm;
With her garland of victory around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the White and Blue!

CHORUS:

Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue,
The Army and Navy forever,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!

HOW TO MANAGE OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

Extract from the Speech of the Hon. T. J. Bigham, at Wirtemberg, Lawrence County, on Tuesday Last.

We have two recent statements of the aggregate cost to this country of this wicked rebellion. One of these is by E. M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, in his Steubenville speech. No one can doubt the ability of Mr. Stanton to know and comprehend the magnitude of this debt. The other is by Edward Atkinson, the statistician of Boston, made from the official reports. These statements do not materially differ, and we may therefore assume that the entire cost of the late international movement for the last eight years has been, in round numbers,

About	$4,800,000,000
Deduct for ordinary expenses	800,000,000
Total	$4,000,000,000
There has been *already paid*	1,500,000,000
Total debt	$2,500,000,000

Of this nearly $500,000,000 pays no interest—saving of our interest, annually, about thirty thousand millions. My first remark is that this debt is not one-half the encumbrance upon us, considering our wealth and population, which the debt of the Revolution was upon the wealth and population of our revolutionary ancestors in 1783. We have already within the last five years paid off three-eighths of this debt. Our loyal Congress has recently wisely repealed fully two hundred millions of annual war taxes. This remaining $2,500,000,000 is not yet ten per cent. on the present wealth and property of the entire nation in 1868. By 1880 this mount would not be over seven per cent., on the then wealth of our entire property. By 1890 it will not be over two per cent., and by the closing of the present century it will not be over one per cent. on the then wealth of the nation.

I therefore maintain that this generation, in sacrificing three hundred thousand of its best and bravest sons on the altar of national existence, and paying the enormous debt of this immense debt, has done its duty and its whole duty. All I would impose in the future would be economy to pay off the principal, and to leave the principal to be met by my own and our own children of the twentieth century. They will inherit all the fruits of this international existence, and all the wealth we have to leave them. The item of this price of our salvation, half only, from the rebel debt, even in that inheritance, need not alarm them, if wisely and honestly managed, by the 4th day of July, 1876—the one-hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence—this debt, over which so many brimstone are shed by rebels and copperheads, will cease to be a birthmark. I want the whole to be ended at not exceeding four per cent. interest, then I want—say fifteen hundred millions—and then I want—say fifteen hundred millions of a national banking system, the banks using it to pay the entire interest upon the bonds. Your present National Banks pay over two per cent. taxation to the nation and the State. Throw open, not to the extent of three thousand millions, but to the extent of fifteen hundred millions, to all who desire to go into the banking business, and before five years you may have the whole fifteen hundred millions taken up as a basis of national banking. You, of course, will have to require the banks from all State and National taxes in consideration of their paying the interest upon the bonds hypothecated as security for their notes issued. We shall then have a stable National currency—and one which, as the bonds will be paid by the banking associations, he interest upon the remaining one thousand millions will be legal tender bonds. This will be required to furnish the basis for additional National banking. Before the close of the present century we will have only one hundred millions will be required for this purpose, and the interest upon this debt will not cost the people one dollar.

In the darkest hours of this rebellion, when human agencies seemed to fail, God raised up men and agencies to aid and support the wise Lincoln and Stanton in the Cabinet; Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and their associates living, and the still more glorious dead, and the hundred saints now reposing in their graves, are all the instruments of God to save the country—a precious gift to our American institutions. So, too, if our faith fail not, if we have but the honesty, honesty, honesty, God will and will raise up Alexander Hamiltons in the halls of Congress and in the Cabinet of President Grant to devise such wise, thoroughgoing, patriotic and American system of finance, first to fund our whole national debt at one per cent. interest, and then to adjust a system which will be the admiration of the world and the envy of the monarchies of Europe. The rebels of Charleston and Philadelphia had no faith in Providence during the dark days of the rebellion. Like the Israelites of old, they were a stiff-necked and rebellious generation, that should be buried amid the desert sand on this side of the Red Sea.

The Union, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Sabbaths that are to come, are the precious gifts of God to us, and we will not be slow, nor unwilling, to recognize anew American institutions, more glorious than the past. Instead of a nation of infidels and prayer, who never doubted but that God would overturn the wicked rebellion, we have a united people to murder rebellion against the Almighty. Trust in loyal men who saved this nation from the arts of its enemies, and leave the Lord to overrule Providence which saved us under Abraham Lincoln, and will reconstruct us under Grant, and all will be well.

Lord Brougham.

Whilst alluding in a former number of this magazine to the physical vigor of the late Lord Brougham, we abstained through delicacy from making any reference to his mental faculties. There can now be no harm, however, in entioning that, for the year before his death s lordship's mental faculties were gradually eaying. More than once he had to be restrained by gentle violence from the absurd ase to keep some imaginary engagement or ake a speech in some imaginary debate. He ad lost his distinction of time and place, and ocasionally those by whom he was surrounded indged him in his singular behavior. For inance, just before the final departure for ondon for the continent, he got into his arriage and, believing that he was in attendance, a coachman to drive to the mansion of M. iders. A way started the carriage; the noble rd was very soon thrown out by the jerk of the horses and safely deposited in his own house, aving forgotten his own orders just as coneted as a short time previously he had forten he was in London and not in Paris. Brougham did not die rich. His personality as worth under two thousand pounds.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE present aspect of the European grain ade may be briefly characterized as offering fair market for American supplies, but at inimum prices. The large returns arising on general crops are not to be expected for the present phase of the market. The only contingency that is likely to change this aspect the event of a continental war, which, if now admitted, appears most imminent all the me. The collision may be postponed until e spring, but when it comes it will arrest the gular European grain movement, and result a largely increased demand for American candstuffs.

ALL the judges in the Courts of Chicago, cluding Judge Drummond, of the United States, istrict Court, have signed an agreement that he naturalization laws shall be carried out in e letter, and that no naturalization papers all be issued except in open Court. Orders ave been issued by all the Courts accordgly. Hitherto the Clerks of Courts have ne all this business during the recess of the ourts, and generally with closed doors.

SHALL IT BE PEACE, OR WAR?

SPEECH

OF

HON. C. D. DRAKE,

Delivered in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, Sept. 15, 1868.

My friends, for more than seven years our country has been struggling with its enemies For more than seven years, either in the halls of legislation, at the ballot box, in the assemblies of the people, at our homes, in the thoroughfares of business, or on the field of battle, and sometimes in all of them together, the loyal men of the land have watched, and labored, and fought for the country. Three hundred thousand of them, fighting, died the death of patriots, that their country and ours might be saved, and its free institutions transmitted to their children and ours, solid and grand as when founded, and unmarred by the sacrilegious blows of a most causeless and atrocious treason. And now, over the graves of those three hundred thousand dead, the struggle is renewed; not with arms but with votes, yet still the same.

With the utmost sincerity I have looked at every point of the present contest, to see whether I was deceived as to its essential character; and ever and ever come back those gloomy words, Still the same! still the same! God knows how gladly I would hear a different response,—how joyfully I would hail that blessed word Peace, if it only meant peace,—how thankfully I would see the issues of that war in which died the three hundred thousand, buried in graves deeper than theirs, and in an oblivion that will never be theirs; but here those issues still stand, as living and real and tremendous as when, more than seven years ago, traitors battered Sumter, and far more living and real than when, after four years of blood and slaughter, they fired their last despairing gun at Appomattox,—the sundown gun of their slaveholding and piratical Confederacy.

My friends, is my conviction different from yours? Do not those words, Still the same! ring in your ears, as in mine? Do not you feel, as I do, that we are surrounded with, and daily and hourly breathe, the same polluted political atmosphere as in 1861? Can you, any more than I, shake off the belief that traitors are again grasping with traitorous intent for traitorous control? Can any man who has any intelligence of our country's history fail to see its present danger? Can any fair minded man look at that danger, and not know whence and from whom it comes? What other source has it, or can it have, than the spirit of rebellion and treason? From whom can it proceed, but from rebels and traitors, and their professed friends and partizan allies? The fact is, one word tells us all we need to know, or can know, of the source and spirit of the present peril of this danger, and that word is DEMOCRACY. Applause.] But what Democracy, where you please, and you will find no other hundred words that would tell more. Democracy "fired the Southern heart" to rebellion; Democracy solidified, disciplined, prayed for, and added by Democracy North, drenched the land in blood; Democracy South and North, stripped in war, turned the rebel armed forces upon its conquerors, and demands that its "Lost Cause" live again through the ballot, and that the nation which we saved in war shall tamely lie down, in peace, under the bloodstained heel of that same Democracy! [A voice—called out, "They can't do it!"] Applause.

This then is the one solitary and vivid issue: *Shall the people that saved the country rule it, or shall rebels and traitors?* I would affirm that every man who runs with themsehine said, that the spirit of rebellion in the South has not been subdued. From the day of the surrender of Lee and Johnston to this hour, not one loyal man has been safe in his property, life or liberty South of Mason and Dixon's line. There has not in all that time been an hour when they would not have gone back again, if they had seen any hope of success. They are to-day as ferociously bloodthirsty as at any period of the war, as the assassination of Union men, white and black, amounting to thousands since the suppression of the rebellion, abundantly attest. It is utterly vain to deceive ourselves as to the spirit reign there, or among rebels anywhere, than held sway during the rebellion; and so it has been, and so it is now, and so it will be, unless passed since the rebellion collapsed. Throughout that time, the magazine of secession materials has been there, needing but a spark to set it aflame.

It was this the nation had to deal with, when it set itself to the work of rebuilding in peace what had been shattered and demolished by war. In dealing with it, the nation had before the world to show another instance where the hand of a conquering government was laid so lightly on conquered rebels. Who has forgotten, except on the field of battle, for his rebellion? who hung? who banished? Not one! Whose lands or goods were confiscated? Not one! Who, even, was disfranchised for his treason? No one's! Who has even been imprisoned since that time for his treason? Not one, except the rebel Chief, and he is now on a pleasure tour in Europe. Applause. The rebel armies disbanded from their battlefields to their homes and their occupations, with the unrestricted protection of the nation. Rebellion by any officer of the Government. Nothing was demanded of them but that they should quietly obey the laws, and that they up no feuds, shed no blood, be obedient, at least, if not loyal. They were not even disfranchised, except in a few States, and according to confronting armies. Wherever they could disband and take their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition with them, they did so. The official information obtained at the War Department, I believe, will show that more than a million muskets this day remain in the hands of the rebels, that were used by them in the War. All that was required as the only guaranty of future peace, that was their parole, given, doubtless, with the purpose to keep it or forfeit their freedom to renew the war, only after the surrender of Vicksburg, just until they could get to another field of battle, not an hour longer.

With the rebellion subdued, its power broken, and its armies disbanded and returned to their homes, and of course the flag over the whole nation was, how the rebel States should be reconstructed and readmitted into the Union they had vainly assailed, was a question for years that question has agitated the country. I do not propose to discuss it here extendedly. It has been the fight where the lines of party diverged it was all Democracy, now that they were again in the field of battle against Democracy, and so on.

My friends, it is no light matter, under any circumstances, to allege that peace or war depends upon the election of one or the other of two opposing candidates for the Presidency of the nation. It ought not to be alleged, except upon good and sufficient grounds. The natural inquiry in such a case is, upon what ground? such a statement, is, whether such grounds exist? I do not expect it to be received as true without proof. I do expect it to be asked, whether it is, indeed, justifiable for one, or any one else, to say that Democratic success in this election means Peace? Before God I believe it is, if the Democracy mean what they say, and are ready to carry out what their convention and their candidates have said, and they have everywhere indorsed. And I further believe they do mean what they say, and are ready, if successful in this election, to carry out the declarations of the Convention and their candidates. If my belief is correct, then most certainly the exigency before us is more serious than any ever before encountered by the people of this country, except the rebellion.

I propose to examine this grave question deliberately and fairly, and show the grounds of my belief; and I ask your considerate attention while I do so.

In the first place, let us look at those facts with which every one is familiar, and which no man of candor would venture to dispute. The rebellion had but one origin,—the desire and purpose, cherished and matured through the period of a whole generation, to establish in the Southern States a great and independent empire, of which Slavery should be the cornerstone and the vitalizing force: the most magnificent and at the same time the most infernal scheme of aggrandizement and piracy ever yet disclosed in human history. As it was foreseen by the leaders of this gigantic villainy that it could never be accomplished without a disruption of the Union, they determined to unsettle the basis of the Union in the popular heart, and eventually to overthrow and destroy it. This was proceeded, by every appliance, to embitter the minds of the Southern people against the Union, and against their brethren in the North, and to familiarize them with the thought of dissolving the former and breaking up all relations with the latter. The idea of a final, but peaceable dissolution was given out, that lingering love for the Union might be less rudely shocked; and then dissolution, peaceable or otherwise, but in any event dissolution, was announced as the fixed policy of the South. Year after year the Southern mind was kept in contact with this treasonable thought by every insidious, treacherous, and overmastering influence, till, at last, the whole South was in a condition to explode in rebellion. Thus were the treasonable and fiendish labors of bad men crowned with success, and the rebellion precipitated. It sprang into existence proclaiming its own infamy, as it impudently announced its object to be the establishment of "a great slaveholding Confederacy, stretching its arms over a territory larger than any power in Europe possesses, with a population four times greater than that of the whole United States when they achieved their independence of the British Empire."

Such, in single paragraph, is a simple delineation of the whole spirit and aim of the rebellion, as every informed man in the nation knows. In regard to it I do not propose to speak extendedly on this occasion. My object in presenting it is to bring your minds, for a moment, to consider what must be the natural effect upon a people of so long training in treachery and treason, followed by rebellion and years of war, all resulting in the full achievement of their purpose, but in their total defeat and subjugation, and the overthrow in the destruction of their institution which they went to war to extend, establish, and glorify, and the consequent annihilation of all their hopes of "a great slaveholding Confederacy." It requires no knowledge of the facts of the rebellion, or of the history of the South since its suppression, to enable any man to see, that the embitterment of the people there against the Government which had subjugated them, against the soldiers who fought for that Union and Government, and against the loyal people of the nation, must be fearful and intense, and that the treacherous habits of years of treason, and the vitalizing force of the "sum of all villainies," must be fearfully active. Who cannot see that the rebel leaders, and the rebel gangs are marshaling, and the country must brace itself up to fight again for its life—perhaps for the life of more than a thousand dead heroes; with the ballot primarily—possibly with the bullet.

Nothing is more dangerous in politics, or in any other pursuit, than to ignore the real character of pending contests. Instances in our faces so that we must see it, unless we willfully shut our eyes. Let us affirm that every man who runs with themschine said, that the spirit of rebellion in the South has not been subdued. From the day of the surrender of Lee and Johnston to this hour, not one loyal man has been safe in his property, life or liberty South of Mason and Dixon's line. There has not in all that time been an hour when they would not have gone back again, if they had seen any hope of success. They are to-day as ferociously bloodthirsty as at any period of the war, as the assassination of Union men, white and black, amounting to thousands since the suppression of the rebellion, abundantly attest. It is utterly vain to deceive ourselves as to the spirit reign there, or among rebels anywhere, than held sway during the rebellion; and so it has been, and so it is now, and so it will be, unless passed since the rebellion collapsed. Throughout that time, the magazine of secession materials has been there, needing but a spark to set it aflame.

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That Convention had, what no other that I know of ever had, *two* platforms; one adopted as the platform of the party, and one which Democracy attach no particular importance; the other adopted by an indirect vote, but at the same time assuming with the party of Democracy, as if every member of the Convention had signed a solemn declaration to that effect. It was the platform of the rebel army, the rebel yell heralds it over the whole South, as the harbinger of the rebel jubilee. Abraham Lincoln, the immortal martyr, was scarcely cold in his grave when the negro crater assurance of freedom, that this gives the rebels promise of final success, as long as the Democracy live. I do not propose to discuss it here extendedly. It has been the fight where the lines of party diverged it was all Democracy, now that they were again in the field of battle against Democracy, and so on.

My friends, it is an insult to the understanding of any man, he his political affinities what they may, to say that he does not know that rebels and Democrats are all one now, as they were before the war and through the war, and that they bravely joined hands on the 4th of July, the Fourth of July last in Tammany Hall. There and then birds of a feather flocked together; there and then the rebel yell rent the air, as after their long separation; there and then they sung the same song; there and then they gave their countersign, and there and then they gave their countersign, and there and then they gave their countersign, and

sly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia; THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. BARNES.	13. SAMUEL KNORR.
2. WILLIAM POLLOCK.	14. H. P. WAGENSELLER.
3. RICHARD WILLEY.	15. CHAS. H. MCILVAIN.
4. G. W. HILE.	16. JOHN STEWART.
5. WILLIAM P. MAGILL.	17. GEORGE W. ELDER.
6. J. H. BRINGHURST.	18. JACOB GRAFIUS.
7. HENRY C. HOUSTON.	19. JAMES SILL.
8. ISAAC ECKERT.	20. H. C. JOHNSON.
9. MARCUS HOOPES.	21. J. K. ZEVING.
10. DAVID M. RANK.	22. WM. FRENCH.
11. WM. DAVIS.	23. A. W. CRAWFORD.
12. W. W. KETCHAM.	24. J. S. RUTAN.

State Ticket.

Auditor General—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Congress—XXIIID District—JAMES S. NEGLEY.
Congress—XXIIID District—DARWIN PHELPS.

County Ticket.

Senator—JAMES I. GRAHAM.
Assembly—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
District Attorney—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
Assistant District Attorney—J. B. FLACK.
County Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
County Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELEY.
County Surveyor—R. J. DAVIS.
Director of Poor—J. G. MURRAY.

City Ticket.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBERT MONTGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

Telegraphic Election Returns.

We wish our friends in all parts of the State to telegraph us election returns Tuesday night, observing certain restrictions, to wit: Employ the fewest number of words that will express the meaning, and let the dispatch be something like this, according to the facts: "Eight townships give 4,620 Republican, 2,812 Democratic—gain over last year 87. County will give 80 Republican majority."

Be sure and to make the comparison with *the vote of last year. When estimates are sent let them always be perfectly safe*—what the facts seem to justify, not what is hoped for.

Telegraph as early as possible after something real has been ascertained, and also let it all be done by one o'clock Wednesday morning, following the operation up with conclusive returns during the day. In this way we shall be able to send out to our friends and the public returns enough to show how the State has gone, Wednesday morning, the next day any way.

Friends, will you serve us,—not us solely, but the public, including yourselves? Let us see how well we can do the thing by working together.

HOW "EQUAL TAXATION" WAS INSERTED IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Since the real scope and bearing of the fourth demand of the Democratic Platform has been clearly demonstrated, another question has grown out of the discussion, scarcely less important, and deserving of fully as much consideration as the demand itself. This question, which demands the serious consideration of every man who has the welfare of the country at heart, relates to the authorship and origin of the demand for equal taxation.

Were we to rely upon the statement made by WADE HAMPTON immediately following the adjournment of the Tammany Convention, that gentleman accomplished the principal object the South had in view, by simply inserting the three words which countenance and foreshadow revolution. We may infer from his frank declaration that the Tammany Platform, as it was submitted for his and his ex-rebel comrades' approval, lacked but one thing to make it perfect, to wit, the "three words" be inserted. In a matter of such grave importance as the framing of a national platform, we may take it for granted that every proposition, every clause, every sentence, and every word was carefully weighed and compared; in a word, subjected to the closest scrutiny, and the most rigid analysis. That this was the labor of the convention any one acquainted with the manner in which affairs are conducted in important political assemblies, will not credit, even for a moment. The various passions engendered by the clash of individual interests and irreconcilable ambitions, the petty jealousies and animosities, and the forms which custom has established for the government of such bodies, precludes the possibility of such a thing. The real business of a convention is generally shaped and conducted by the few who are prepared to carry out their preconceived views, and who avail themselves of the readiest means to accomplish their set purpose. That this, at least, was the manner in which the Tammany platform was adopted by the Convention which nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR, scarcely admits of a doubt. We may therefore safely conclude that the ruling spirits of the Convention were the originators, the real authors of the principles promulgated through the platform. It follows then that whoever else may claim the authorship or credit of framing the platform, it can be claimed only in a putative sense. They were simply proxies, creatures who were plastic in the hands of the master.

Since this would place the authorship upon the Southern delegates, it may be inquired what motive induced them to frame the fourth demand in such a manner as to subject every article employed in industrial pursuits, together with real estate, now exempt, to direct taxation? Their object in taxing the bonds is apparent, but why impose a direct tax upon the poor equally proportioned to that laid upon the wealthy. We answer, the supreme selfishness, and the desire for domination which have characterized the South from the day CALHOUN promulgated his peculiar doctrines. Under the leadership of CALHOUN the South demanded a tariff system which subserved her interests to the detriment of the North. All parties, all interests in the South accepted CALHOUN'S exposition of the requirements of the South as correct, however they may have dissented from the method by which he derived his conclusions. CALHOUN has passed from the scene, but his peculiar views on the subject of tariffs are as freely expressed in the South to-day as though he were living and active in promulgating them. Animated by his doctrines, the HAMPTONS, FORRESTS, SEMMESES, TOOMBS, HILLS and COBBS of the rebellion determined to venture their all upon a last throw of the dice. Selecting Tammany Hall as the dice-box, and the Peace Democrats of the North as dice, they deliberately proceeded to the task of framing a declaration embodying principles which, were they in practical operation, would impose a burden upon the North beside which the old tariff system would seem trivial. The empire of the North is founded upon its immense ramifications of industrial pursuits. The South is barren of the mills, factories and workshops which embody and create the wealth of the North. Equal taxation would paralyze the industry of the North, clog the wheels of every mill and manufacturing establishment, and at the same time impose no restrictions upon the planters of the South, but exempt them from taxes. The North having asserted its supremacy upon the tariff question, the Southern leaders now resort to "equal taxation" to enable them to dominate over the North as of old. The scheme having been exposed, their efforts will be futile.

WHAT DEPENDS ON THE ELECTION.

There can be no disguising the fact that the last hope of the ex-rebels is centered in the election of BLAIR and SEYMOUR. The fact is patent to every one whose opportunities enable them to scan the Southern press. The speeches of Southern orators, the tone of the Southern press, the teachings of Southern leaders, are all a denunciation of the acts of Congress as null and void, and Congress itself a "Rump." The belief is universal among the ex-rebels that the true interests of the South can only be advanced under the leadership of BLAIR, SEYMOUR is seldom mentioned, save by way of courtesy. BLAIR is the prophet, the champion of the Southern people. While the Democracy of the North are occupied exclusively with the greenback doctrine and the taxation of the bonds, the Democracy of the South think of nothing, talk of nothing but the overthrow of the State and the control of the Federal governments. So deeply are they impressed with this view of the situation that they freely admit that the election of GRANT and COLFAX will seal the doom of the movement now on foot for the restoration of the South to its former domination, while asserting on the other hand that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will insure them a greater victory than they could have achieved had the North submitted to the demands of the South in the beginning of the war. It is this feeling, which amounts to a conviction that renders the ex-rebels *desperate* in their endeavors to accomplish their purpose. It is a thorough knowledge of these facts that animates the Union men of the South with a resolution to resist the fell purpose of the rebels even at the cost of life. They are well aware that in the event of SEYMOUR and BLAIR'S election no mercy will be shown them by their old enemies.

The solicitude evinced by the Union men of the South concerning the result of the contest is but natural. Defeat to them carries destruction or death, which can only be averted by immigration from their native States. The fate which awaits "carpet-baggers" in the event of SEYMOUR'S election will not be more terrible and sudden than that which is in store for the men who have upheld the Union before, during and since the war. These are the "scalawags" who have incurred the hatred of the rebels. The feeling of insecurity, it must be remembered, is generally confined to the loyal men. The defeat of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will simply quench the last hope of the ex-rebels; it will not lead to their extermination, or compel them to leave their homes. Whoever will examine the condition of affairs in the South will experience no difficulty in perceiving the causes which operate against the free expression of loyal sentiments by Union men. What, with the outrages committed by the Ku-Klux, and threats of future punishment, it is not to be wondered at if the Union men of the South rely more upon deeds than expressions. Their safety depends largely upon the prompt action of their friends in the North. They look to the North for succor in their extremity. And we may add they will not look in vain.

McCLELLAN GOES BACK ON SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The attempt to induce MCCLELLAN to lead the forlorn hope for SEYMOUR and BLAIR has failed disastrously. He refuses out-and-out to go upon the stump or have anything to do with the canvass. He entertains for GRANT, the "distinguished soldier," the "highest respect for the services he has rendered the country," but does not even allude to SEYMOUR and BLAIR. While professing attachment to Democratic principles, he says that "private engagements of a domestic character" will not permit him to do anything for them or the candidates of the party. His letter will prove a wet blanket and leave no other impression than that, if he does not really prefer to see GRANT elected, he perceives not the slightest chance of defeating him. As a campaign document the letter is on the side of the Republicans. In fact MCCLELLAN has dealt the SEYMOUR and BLAIR party the ugliest blow yet. The Democracy counted confidently on his leading the forlorn hope. His presence they relied on to awaken enthusiasm in favor of their candidates. But he utters not a single word of support or encouragement, and will not participate in or lend himself to any movement in their behalf. It is extremely doubtful whether he votes at all. If he does, he is as likely to go for GRANT as SEYMOUR.

The truth is, General MCCLELLAN perceives how the day is going, and with characteristic caution declines to attach himself to the losing side. Democrats, who four years ago zealously supported him, may not think such a course patriotic or less than ungrateful. That is a matter between him and themselves. In proportion as their claims on him are great is his refusal to respond marked and important.

MR. PENDLETON'S OVERSIGHT.

MR. PENDLETON stated in his speech on Monday that "the great bane upon the industry of this country to-day is the enormous taxation under which it groans. It is that that paralyzes industry. It is that that crushes labor. It is that that destroys the industrial institutions of the country." And then MR. PENDLETON launched out in a calculation of the millions of dollars paid by the people of the United States every year in the shape of taxes. He was so much engrossed with these calculations as to forget to say how the taxes were created and by whom, and he forgot also to refer to the fourth demand of the Tammany platform for the "equal taxation of every description of property according to its value." The oversight was so remarkable as to afford grounds for the suspicion that MR. PENDLETON would keep out of sight the fact that the Democrats caused the rebellion, and the rebellion caused the taxes, and scarcely felt himself competent to discuss and compare the two systems with any degree of advantage to the Democratic party. Perhaps he felt that even his towering reputation would prove but a very indifferent shield were he to venture upon the discussion of these questions, so he wisely refrained from alluding to them: and, like all the rest of the Democratic orators we have heard, hammered away at the "nigger" instead. We regret that he did not discuss, at least in a cursory manner, the evils which will be inflicted upon the "industrial institutions" and the agricultural interests of the country when pine bedsteads, pewter spoons, hens, hoes, everything and everybody is taxed "equally." If he will devote a leisure hour now and then to the discussion of the fourth demand of the Democratic platform, and *stick to his text*, he may be able to demonstrate that ability for which he has been famed—but which, we frankly declare, was not evinced by him last Monday.

MR. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, having published statements endeavoring to show that all the troubles in the Southern States are caused by malicious white (Union) men and lawless negroes, a colored man of Macon, Georgia, Mr. M. H. TURNER, replies through the columns of the *Tribune* in such a manner as to demolish Mr. HILL'S theories. Our readers may judge of Mr. TURNER'S ability to defend his race, from the following:

> Mr. Hill essays to make current the idea that we blacks are a riotous, inflammable, dangerous race. We have failed to make the comparison in our favor by less than half barbarians. If such a statement were true, it would speak badly for our Southern teachers, who have been educating us for the past seven years, and still worse for our white ancestors, who boast of their superiority as a race for time out of mind, and their fathers as Mr. Hill, more than half of us, in some way or other, have a little blood in our veins, to our credit.
>
> All statements, from whatever source they come, representing the negro people as being turbulent, disorderly, or lawless race, are barely false, and will call calumnies. I challenge any humble man in Georgia to show an instance in which a negro ever attacked his person, or first commenced any sort or kind of quarrel with him. Sir, the negro people of the South And it time, once for all, tell this country and tell the world that we are not the disturbers of the peace, and take place between white and colored persons, it is invariably inaugurated by white men, as they know it. Mr. Hill knows it, *and the devil knows it.*

At the present stage of the discussion it will be seen that the ex-rebel is considerably worsted by the former "chattel."

THE New York *Commercial* corroborates what we have said elsewhere concerning Gen. MCCLELLAN. "A gentleman," says that paper, "on intimate terms with him, asserts that 'Little MACK' will, if he votes at all, vote for GRANT, to whom he alludes as an old, warm, and personal friend, and deserving of the highest honors from his countrymen. General MCCLELLAN never planted himself upon the Chicago 'failure' platform of 1864. On the contrary, he not only ignored but repudiated it in his letter of acceptance, and ran on his own popularity. During the canvass he made no efforts to promote his own election, and he has since stated that he would not for fifty Presidential chairs subject himself to the annoyance and almost humiliation which he experienced from Democratic leaders during the contest of 1864."

THE Democracy of Pennsylvania have received their orders. Now, all that remains for them, is to obey implicitly. General BLAIR has stated in a letter, which has been circulated freely among his friends, that "*unless the Democracy carry Pennsylvania by a large majority next week*, SEYMOUR cannot be elected." The General adds: "In view of the possibility of defeat, the Democracy *must* carry the State." The General may depend upon it that if any amount of coffee-colored naturalization papers and false swearing can accomplish this object, it will be done. The Democracy scarcely needed this peremptory order. They are determined to eclipse all former efforts, and respond at whatever cost of money and conscience to BLAIR'S order concentrated in the single word "*must*."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a young gentleman with an old name, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. On Saturday last he spoke at Springfield, and in the course of his speech he referred to GRANT as follows:

> Take the candidates, for instance, who represent the conflicting views of public duty in this election. I have seen General Grant stigmatized as a bad general, an incompetent man, and a drunkard. I have never, it is true, been one of his acquaintance, but when I am told he is no soldier, I can only reply, 'Donelson;' when you say he is a dolt, my heart responds "Vicksburg;" and when I hear of his intemperance, I can only quote Mr. Lincoln, and wish he had had more generals in the war who knew his tipple. No, gentlemen, he finished the war, and that is enough to entitle him to respect and admiration.
>
> How does language like this rebuke the vile slanders in which the Democratic procession on Monday was so futile?

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN 1866 FOR GOVERNOR, AND IN 1867 FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

COUNTIES.	1866.		1867.	
	CURTIN (Union).	HUMPHREY (Democrat).	WILLIAMS (Republican).	SHARSWOOD (Democrat).
Adams	2910	3128	2437	2829
Allegheny	29511	12795	16323	9991
Armstrong	3758	3078	3233	2934
Beaver	3710	2783	2818	2571
Bedford	2591	2833	2235	2514
Berks	12731	11788	6117	11915
Blair	3529	2786	3413	2686
Bradford	7134	3091	6846	2628
Bucks	6305	7399	6221	6910
Butler	3341	2961	2939	2862
Cambria	2043	3236	2068	2930
Cameron	174	305	158	300
Carbon	1906	2338	1887	2124
Centre	3994	3566	2790	3176
Chester	8809	10216	7751	9833
Clarion	1776	1810	1776	1645
Clearfield	1650	2786	1477	2740
Clinton	1791	2337	1602	2228
Columbia	1965	2583	1636	2483
Crawford	6714	4928	5490	4018
Cumberland	4030	4767	3451	4241
Dauphin	5661	6301	5247	5847
Delaware	3647	2262	3357	2148
Elk	356	916	298	751
Erie	7237	4907	5504	5128
Fayette	3369	4339	3184	3859
Forest	100	289	89	319
Franklin	4229	4106	3779	3902
Fulton	775	1015	709	1024
Greene	1699	2329	1343	2753
Huntingdon	3218	2233	3000	2258
Indiana	1858	2109	1698	1867
Jefferson	2015	1912	1806	1851
Juniata	1536	1814	1308	1955
Lancaster	10995	9502	9790	9477
Lawrence	3560	3410	2833	3281
Lebanon	4194	2036	3625	2501
Lehigh	4150	3231	3411	3199
Luzerne	8733	12387	7985	10491
Lycoming	3871	4448	3091	4437
M'Kean	875	705	545	2359
Mercer	4416	3557	3665	3444
Mifflin	1735	2263	1505	2179
Monroe	700	2400	631	2359
Montgomery	7286	8342	6586	7683
Montour	1151	1356	1027	1260
Northampton	3820	4870	3027	5059
Northumberland	3391	3829	3023	3469
Perry	2598	2467	2172	2406
Philadelphia	54305	48817	49387	52075
Pike	509	1081	255	901
Potter	1308	629	1151	1199
Schuylkill	8703	10614	7250	8340
Snyder	1792	1838	1630	1799
Somerset	3002	1750	2756	1151
Sullivan	436	761	421	685
Susquehanna	4459	3847	3996	3693
Tioga	4791	1628	4060	1425
Union	1991	1287	1676	1200
Venango	3109	2910	2609	2824
Warren	2057	1572	2131	1459
Washington	4268	4878	4091	4513
Wayne	2457	2893	2230	2199
Westmoreland	5946	6113	4212	5645
Wyoming	1454	1207	1378	1071
York	5896	8780	4848	7671
Totals	307574	280696	269824	267746
	280696			269824
Majorities	17178			922

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

[The following appeal to Pennsylvania, addressed to that State twelve years ago by the poet Whittier, is again appropriate now.—*Ed. Abner.*]

> "O State prayer-founded! never hung
> Such choice upon a people's tongue
> As that which made its choice or bane,
> As that which makes or mars your Fate,
> For which on thee the centuries wait,
> O Pennsylvania!
>
> "Across thy Alleghanian chain,
> With groanings from a land in pain,
> The west wind finds its way:
> Wild with the sin-blood thou hast spilled,
> The crying of thy children's blood,
> O Pennsylvania!
>
> "And unto thee, in Freedom's hour
> Of sorest need, God gives the power
> To help—or not to help!
> To wield or heal, to blight or bless,
> With thy free field or wilderness,
> A free choice or a curse!
>
> "Then let thy virtue match the crime;
> Rise to a level with the time;
> And if a son of thine
> Betray or tempt thee, Benedict Arnold-like,
> For Fatherland and Freedom strike,
> As Justice gives the sign.
>
> "Wake, sleeper, from the dream of ease
> The great occasion's forelock seize,
> And let the North wind strong
> And joyful, through thy mountains blow,
> Thy coronal of victory
> And thy triumphal song."

The New York *Sun*, Independent Democrat, alluding to the Democratic demonstration in New York, the other day, says:

> It is quite evident that the master hand of Marshal Rynders was not employed in the great procession last night, by which the Democracy of this city made a chaotic mass of moving bodies of men would have been refined into something like the symmetrical order which marked his memorable demonstration during the war.
>
> "Chaotic mass" and "moving bodies of men" would fail to convey an adequate idea of the Wigwam demonstration for General Connecticut. He was among the earliest settlers of Kansas and of Colorado, and when the rebellion broke out he buckled on his sword and did good service in the field. He will make an excellent representative, and the people of Kansas should elect him to the Senate by a large majority.

Who Can Vote?

For the purpose of instructing those who may not know the law on the subject, we here with publish the qualifications of electors in Pennsylvania. Remember that the election days before the election in the election district where the vote is offered. Here is the law:

To qualify a person to vote it is necessary that he shall be a citizen of the United States two years or more. 2 Shall have resided in the State at least one year. And in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding the election. 4 And within two years have paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two days before the election. A citizen of the United States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, as aforesaid, for the time aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; while white citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the election district, as aforesaid, for ten days, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Gen. Schofield to Gen. Grant.

Immediately after the Chicago Convention, Gen. Schofield, then commanding at Richmond, wrote Gen. Grant a letter congratulating him on his nomination and the action of the Convention in other respects. The letter concludes as follows:

> "I have always believed that the Union could be restored, and that it ought to be restored after secession, while I have not been without serious apprehension that, by forcing upon the country extreme measures, the principles of free government might be endangered. Great robbers require the military power of the State to be used to the full extent to be subjected, and that which is sound and of practical value in it to be preserved. Hence the immense wisdom and moderation in Congress will now give the country restoration and peace. Your election to the Presidency will be the best evidence of the wisdom of your accession to the command-in-chief of the army was the end of the Southern rebellion."

The London *News* takes a sober and sensible view of the visit of the Burlingame-Chinese mission to England. In the speeches of this gentleman, it says, can be found nothing to warrant the atmosphere of suspicion which has been prepared for them. "Whatever be the intimate the man as well as his mission," after he has spoken in England. The *News* proceeds as follows:

> To put the matter on grounds lower than the love of justice and fair play, on which alone such loans we cannot perceive what English interest in China is proposed to be promoted by them. *They are not for the important depatriation from China that has ever existed in a country.* If our interests in China are to be pushed by making ourselves offensive to those whom its Emperor trusts; if our ingenuity is to be taxed in order to reveal Italian plots against the Chinese Empire, like Hong Kong and Canton eleven years ago with which we are unhappily familiar, we can only say that the connection with which several of the most powerful journals in England have begun their discussions of Mr. Burlingame and his mission, will be a sad proof that the people and Emperor of China regard the unofficial out-of-door commission *in the speech as the history of their country.*

GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER, formerly an officer in the Confederate army, has accepted the nomination of the Republicans in the Concord district of North Carolina.

In his letter of acceptance he was so cruel as to employ the following pointed language:

> "I can, under no circumstances, vote the present Democratic programme. I have no special sympathy for Republicans but they never deceived us, and I can at least respect and trust them. This I cannot do with the Northern Democracy. They deceived us on secession leaders into war and then deserted us. Gen. Grant has manifested no such disposition. Besides, He has uttered no unkind words to us. He has commended the noble qualities of the Southern army. He is neither a negro lover nor a negro worshipper. I can now only be his ambition to restore the Union he has saved—the Union of the fathers. He appeals to my sympathies and its aspirations. He will not only give us a government, but a good one. Then we can love and a Government we can honor."

For many weeks Georgia papers announced that Howell Cobb and B. H. Hill were to come North on an election tour. One or both made two or three weeks since, and the New York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* wrote back that they were in New York "to take the stump for Seymour and Blair." But no one appears to have extended an invitation to them to speak. They have been wholly ignored. They have remained in the North, and gone up the country, while B. H. Hill still tarries at the Chanler House, not wholly despairing of a recognition.

A HORRIBLE calamity, similar to that which happened at the Pittsburgh Arsenal a few years ago, occurred at Mold, Wales, recently. The number of people employed in the arsenal numbered two hundred, forty of whom were artillery men; the remainder were women and children. Out of fifty-three wounded women now lying in the hospital at Mold, only five have a chance of recovery. The details of the explosion are even more terrible than the accounts of the calamity which occurred in this city. Twenty-five of the victims were buried; forty are yet missing, and forty-three in the hospital are not expected to survive their injuries."

THEY have got marine velocipedes in France The first one may be seen on the Lake of Enghien, twelve miles from Paris, and was constructed at St. Denis. Imagine two snow shoes, so to speak, held together by iron rods at a yard's distance, and between these the propelling wheel, about a yard in diameter, with paddles eight inches long set on a level with the top of the wheel, a saddle for the driver, and to the wheel on each side driving cranks for the feet, the wheel acting on a screw shaft with cast iron to prevent wetting. Over the wheel is fixed a swivel handle of iron for the hands, and to the ends of this handle are fixed the reins. Two rudders. With this simple machine, which is more difficult to upset than a boat, and which always carries its level, since it requires no oars or detached pieces, a man may outrun a boat.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is preaching against "the horse racing mania." It assails racing as follows: "But whatever the name by which horse racing is known, its character and influence are everywhere the same. Regarded as a means of diversion simply, it is such an outrage upon all taste and refinement, and in every way so revolting to the feelings of a humane and cultivated mind that we wonder that gentlemen can enjoy it. Its only reconmendation is that of mere excitement—an excitement which soon destroys all relish for other and more elevating gratification—a nobler and more elevating gratification—a which its barbarity and cruelty class it with the savage sports of the Roman Amphitheatre and the bull baiting of the Spaniards."

The Beetles in Utah.

Utah is not only plagued with locusts, but with an insect called the "elephant beetle." A creditable person who returned from the neighborhood of Great Salt Lake City recently, says the fields covering the earth with their shining brownish black bodies, and destroying everything which they met in their path. Even small animals, he was informed by the ill-fated residents, did not escape their fate. He has uttered no unkind words to us. He has commended the noble qualities of the Southern army. He is neither a negro lover nor a negro worshipper. It can now only be his ambition to restore the Union he has saved—the Union of the fathers. He appeals to my sympathies and its aspirations. He will not only give us a government, but a good one. Then we can love and a Government we can honor."

MCHENRY, the main witness against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, and held for an examination.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Large Republican Demonstration.

Torchlight Procession and Mass Meeting at Hare's Hotel.

Able Speech of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

How the Workingmen Should Vote at the Coming Election.

A grand mass meeting of the Republicans of thisvicinity was held Wednesday evening in front of Hare's Hotel, on Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue, which was addressed by Hon. Henry Wilson, the distinguished United States Senator from Massachusetts. Previous to the meeting a torchlight procession took place, which was participated in by several clubs from both cities.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The procession formed on Water street, the right resting on Smithfield, and was under charge of Col. Joseph Browne, Grand Commander of the consolidated clubs of the two cities and vicinity.

First came the Grant and Colfax Club of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, headed by an excellent band. The club numbered about seventy-five men and was under command of Captain Wm. G. McClure. They were equipped with torches and uniformed with silver bronzed capes and navy caps. They carried with them an elegant flag.

Then came about fifty members of the Pioneer Grant Club—the Second ward, Pittsburgh —under command of Lieut. Thos. H. Phelps. They were uniformed with gold bronzed caps and capes, and equipped with torches.

The beautiful Allegheny County Tanners Club, consisting of Companies A and B. They carried beautiful flags, were uniformed with gold bronze capes and caps, and bore torches. Company A numbered about one hundred and twenty men, and was under charge of Captain Murray. Company B was under command of Captain Wm. Dalgleish, and numbered about one hundred.

Following next was the First Ward, Allegheny, Skirmishers, numbering about one hundred, under command of Captain John Sweeny. They carried torches and wore silver bronzed caps and capes. They bore a handsome flag and a banner, on which was inscribed appropriate mottoes. A band accompanied this club.

Then came the battalion of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, Minute Men, under command of Major Alex. P. Callow. The battalion consisted of three companies, and numbered about two hundred and fifty men—all voters. They were equipped for torch duty, and wore red caps. They carried a handsome flag, Company A was under command of Captain Clark and Lieutenant Jones, Company B under Captain Floyd and Lieutenant Walker, and Company C under Lieutenant Thomas Hamill.

After the procession was formed, it was augmented by the arrival of Seventh and Eighth Wards Grant and Colfax Club, the Twelfth Ward Tanner Club,and the Second Ward, Allegheny, Grant and Colfax Club, numbering about three hundred men, all uniformed and equipped with torches.

THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATION.

The procession passed through several streets of the city to Hare's Hotel, where a large crowd had already assembled. A neat and substantial stand had been erected in front of the hotel for the use of the speakers. In front of the hotel was beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns and decorated with flags, and a large streamer bearing patriotic mottoes was stretched in front of the balcony its entire length. A brass band was in attendance and discoursed excellent music.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, by Major E. A. Montooth, upon whose motion the following officers were elected to preside:

President—Hon. Robert McKnight.

Vice Presidents—John Stewart, Thomas Rees, S. S. Nicholson, Esq., J. M. Robertson, Rowan McMullin, Esq., Hon. Wm. Wilkins, A. Barmehl, D. C. Rippley, William A. Herron, Henry Hays, Captain Richard Gray, Dr. R. S. Sutton, Alfred Moore, John F. Jennings, Wm. Neely, A. W. Rook, Prof. George Woods, James Park, Jr.

Secretaries—Members of Republican press.

REMARKS OF MR. M'KNIGHT.

The President said that he had not expected to speak, but would address them briefly until Hon. Henry Wilson arrived. They would soon hear that distinguished man. He was necessary that a full vote should be polled on Tuesday next. Work was necessary and he hoped every man would do his duty, and work earnestly to make traitors take back seats in the Synagogue. The eyes of the people of the country were fixed on the State of Pennsylvania.

While the President was speaking, the Fourth and Twelfth Ward Tanner Clubs, which numbered about one hundred, with a mongnicida House arrived, and the distinguished speaker was introduced and spoke as follows:

Speech of Senator Wilson.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY:—I am glad to look into your faces, and to hear the cheering signs of a coming victory on Tuesday next. I am glad to be in this great city, so distinguished in our country for its enterprise, its vast resources, its wonderful growth and development; and I am glad to be in the old county of Allegheny, and that is that I stand in a community that was true to the country in the dark days of civil war, and is to-day as it was then.

We are told in the Bible that man was made in the image of God; that he fell from his original purity and was sent forth into the world, and was told that he should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. The pages that record the history of our race teach us that the powerful, intelligent, and the wise have, from time immemorial, have sought to exert from themselves the doom of the race by wringing from the brow of toil the bread gained by the sweat of the laborer. The pages of the new law stained the world with crimes, caused millions into captivity, forged fetters of intolerable weight, darkened the human mind, darkened the soul and sunk the unprivileged many down to the level of unreasoning brutes. And there has been, and will be theatre of an irrepressible conflict between the interests of privilege and caste and the right of the toiling millions to the fruits of their labor in the establishment of the principles of the declaration of American Independence, the rights, the privileges and interests of workingmen and workingwomen. The committees have, by the ordinances of character and spirit of the age, at this distance, be safe from any satisfactory solution as ever. Then he is honest, both from instinct and habit; and he has stood the test of perseverance, and a modest estimate of his own capabilities. I have no doubt that he will do what he can to conciliate, and listen to their advice, and I believe that he would be a firm, conservative and successful Chief Magistrate."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing from Decatur (Alabama,) deals in the mysterious as follows: "In coming here I met an old acquaintance who is a railroad contractor, and I believe a truthful man, but who in conversation mentioned what I would like very much to see thoroughly investigated. He says that he was in Nassau during the war, and there saw a ship discharge packages with original marks upon them, two thousand kegs of powder and fifteen thousand boxes of Enfield rifles directed to General Meade. Hancock and Sickle's divisions. How could such an amount of military stores have been stolen and no public mention made of the fact?"

When Frank Blair uttered these words, he expressed the anticipations of the people of loyal America. Congressional reconstruction was inspired by the desire to give peace, law, order and prosperity to that portion of our country. The late man-holders, rebels and land-holders, the men who believed that laboring men should be slaves of some form, of capital, the advocates of caste opposed the policy and principles of reconstruction, and Frank Blair has ignominiously abandoned the rights and interests of the laboring men, the principles of equal privilege and caste, threatens the overthrow of the reconstructed Governments by executive power, by the use of the public purse, by the millions of freedom, freelabor, and free laboring men, and the national convention that this inefficient policy of reconstruction is revolutionary, unconstitutional and void, and declares that the payment of the rebel debt would overthrow the Congressional policy of reconstruction is and must be held to be the policy of the Democratic party, the open enemy of the poor white man of the South, and the enemy of the mechanics and workingmen of America.

Mechanic and workingmen of Pittsburgh and of Pennsylvania, see to it, I pray you, that on Tuesday next you strike at that party that loves the men who would reduce the new South to a slave empire, and continue and extend the degredation of the poor white men of the South, and who would close that section of the country against the mechanics and laboring men of our own and other lands.

The Republican party is in favor of the equal rights of man and for equal taxation. The Democratic party is against the equal rights of man and for equal taxation. The Republican party is the party that opposes class discriminates in favor of the poor—the mechanics and the workingmen of the country. The Democratic party opposes class discrimination in favor of the poor, the mechanics and workingmen, and exempts the rich and wealthy largely from taxation, and imposes the burdens largely from taxation, and imposes the burdens largely to be paid taxation of every species of property according to its value. Just as it meets the proposition to make workingmen slaves of capitalists and land monopolizers them both. This Democratic policy of taxation is hostile to the interests of workingmen, and is the policy that would make them the bondmen of the rich. Workingmen, I ask you what may be his professions, is the enemy of the mechanics and workingmen of the United States.

Blair tells us that the question of slavery and secession is at an end, no matter; that it is idle to talk about Southern rights, his friends to push taxation. I say to Seymour and Blair men, that the issues of the Democratic party are the issues of slavery, and the Republicans intend to push the question to their heart's content. (Applause.) Remember that the Democratic party has spent more than seventeen hundred millions of principal and interest we have already paid towards extinguishing the debt of the rebellion, and brought upon the country by the apostacy of the Democratic party. When you read your bills, when you pay that tax, remember the party you owe every farthing of those tax bills that goes to that goddess rebellion. Remember that the Democratic party has added seventeen millions, we have got to pay, was put upon the industry of the country by the revolt of the rebellion, and to provide for the expenses of the war the Republican party had to arrange a system of taxation, they had to take the responsibility and they had to put the heaviest of the burden bear as lightly as possible on the productive interests of the country, and upon the working men of the country. These fifteen of the duties levied on imports are assessed on articles of luxury, that is articles of consumption that enter into the consumption of the more wealthy portion of our countrymen. Articles of consumption that enter largely into the necessaries of life—upon tea, coffee, sugar and other articles that enter into the consumption of the poor man's family we have reduced. We tax the luxuries; we tax the necessaries as low as we possibly can. We discriminate in favor of the poor man's family, in favor of industry, and we mean to continue to do so. A voice, "that's right." The Democratic party would tax the poor man's family equally with upon all species of property, according to its value. The Democratic party is being accepted. The Democratic party is calling on in regard to taxation, stands committed to the principle of taxing labor to the full extent in favor of taxing the necessaries, the poor according to their value, as they tax the rich according to their value. That is their position. We hold them to it; they cannot wiggle out of it. Hear, hear. We mean to hold them to that position. The Democratic party is that supports it, the enemy of the rights and interests of the workingmen of the United States. (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, when the nation needed money so much we assessed an income tax upon the people. Congress exempted all those in receipt of under six hundred dollars, and that exempted nineteen dollars out of every twenty of the inhabitants of the United States. Then we put on an income tax the workingmen, nearly all of the mechanics, the great body of the farmers. Those gentlemen who had from six hundred to five thousand dollars paid an income tax of five per cent., above five thousand dollars ten per cent. That was the law. Democratic party opposed it. They did not believe in equal taxation. They believed in the equal rights of man, but not in the equal taxation of man. We believe in so taxing the people as to interfere as little as possible with the productive interests of the people; upon the necessaries of life. We believe in discriminating in favor of the poor [Laughter.] of the United States

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 10, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1868.

Chief Justice Chase

Expresses himself freely to his friends concerning the political situation. He feels entirely confident of Grant's election, and not only this, but says further, that he will be President for eight years if he desires it, for he will be cautious, will bring good men around him, will make no serious blunders, and that his influence upon the Republican party will be to consolidate it. On the other hand, Mr. Chase says, in his judgment the Democratic party will be hopelessly divided by the fact that it has fully identified itself with rebels and rebel ideas, and this will surely drive off large numbers of Northern Democrats, and leave the party powerless against the Republicans. Mr. Chase expects to be able to sympathize fully with Gen. Grant's administration.

Not Satisfied with Seymour's Prospects.

Governor English, of Connecticut, is in town. He had an interview with the President, and expressed himself as by no means satisfied.

The Baltimore Roughs.

Detectives and other officers engaged in investigating the imputation of roughs into Philadelphia from Baltimore, assert that in addition to the main idea of voting the Democratic ticket they had determined to make a night attack upon the Massachusetts delegation to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.

WASHINGTON, October 7.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

This afternoon the Supreme Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, now in session here, visited the President of the United States by appointment. The New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and District of Columbia and Virginia delegations were severally introduced when the President, in response to salutations that they came to pay their respects to him not only as Chief Magistrate, but as a member of the fraternity, said he felt more than thankful for this manifestation of friendship, and expressed the hope that they would all breather ever under more favorable circumstances. The brotherhood of the Union is a patriotic, industrial and beneficial organization.

A SPECIAL ORDER

Just issued from the War Department directs that General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, be relieved from duty at the Ordnance Bureau upon the assembling of the Court of Inquiry appointed by a special order of September 16th, to continue until the conclusion of the investigation. The following order directs Colonel J. V. Bennett, of the Ordnance Department, to report in person to Gen. Dyer to assist him while before the Court.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Gaugers—John E. Warren and H. F. Watson, First District Missouri; John Highfield and Benjamin Todd, Fifth Illinois; John P. Francis, Seventh Illinois. Storekeepers—Joseph M. Ridgely and Robert Spencer, Second, and William Entwistle, Fifth Illinois.

CUBA.

The published statements that owing to the revolution in Spain this government is interesting itself about the purchase of Cuba, are altogether untrue. The subject has not been mentioned in the Cabinet, nor has the Secretary of State expressed any views upon it.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The various heads and chiefs of Executive Departments have begun the preparation of the annual documents to be submitted to Congress.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Spanish Revolution.

MADRID, October 7.—The Provisional Junta will free the children of the blacks in the colonies, in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery by the Cortez.

MADRID, October 7.—The provisional government has been organized. Serrano and Prim have been made honorary Presidents, and Aguirre acting President. Ribero and Vigo Armago, Vice Presidents; Figuereloa, Minister of Finance. It is said Mona, formerly of Bravo's Cabinet, has given in his adherence to the provisional junta. Sagosta, Rivero, Lozensa and Ayate have left the ministry.

Address.

PESTH, October 7.—The embassadors of the various foreign powers resident at Vienna, and Mr. Bancroft, American representative at Berlin, have united in an address to Moslem, which will be presented on the occasion of his banquet.

Irish Land Laws.

LONDON, October 7.—It is said the committee appointed by the last House of Commons on the subject of the land laws in Ireland, will report to the next session at an early day, and that the Ministers will bring in a bill to adjust the question as soon as possible.

Explosion.

LONDON, October 7.—A explosion occurred to-day at Barnesly, in a building used for the manufacture of fireworks. The building was utterly destroyed. Five dead bodies were taken from the ruins, and seven persons were badly injured.

PARIS, October 7.—A report from Spain says the Carlists are agitating the Basque provinces and Aragon, and that some of the local Juntas have issued *protests against the supremacy of* Marshall Serrano.

Chinese Port Opened.

LONDON, October 7.—Advices from China state that the Emperor has opened the port of Chifan, on the Gulf of Pechele, to foreign trade.

LONDON, October 7.—The Cesarewitch stakes at New Market yesterday were won by Ceil, distance two and a quarter miles; time 4:42. The Bedford stakes were won to-day by Typhoon; the Select stakes by Typhoon, the Beaufort stakes by the colt of Thormondy; the Middle Park plate by colt by Beadsman, and the Windsor stakes by Massanielo.

South American.

PARIS, October 7.—Advices from Rio Janero mention a rumor that President Lopez had been defeated by the Allies, and was obliged to retire from his position at San Fernando.

New Market Races.

LONDON, October 7.—The first race at New Market yesterday was won by Blue Gown, who walked over the course. The second race was won by Heather Belle.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, October 7.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York, not the City of Baltimore, arrived yesterday.

Tea Market.

LONDON, October 7.—Advices from Foo Chow report the tea market dull and drooping. Total export of new crop, 90,000 chests.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 7.—Consols 94½ for money, 94⅝ for account; *5-20's 74, Erie 42¾, Illinois Central 95¾.*

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—Bonds quiet and steady at 76½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 3.—Bourse firmer; rentes 69 francs 20 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, October 7.—Cotton easier, sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 10½@10⅝d; Orleans 10⅝@10¾d; sales to speculators 1,000 bales; receipts of cotton to-day 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged, except corn, which is 3d higher, and quoted at 29s 6d.

Provisions unchanged. Lard firmer but not quotably higher, quoted at 71s. Bacon 57s. Tallow 47s 9d. Naval stores firm. Petroleum refined is 7d.

London Grocery Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 7.—Sugar 25s 9d to arrive. Petroleum is 25¾d for refined, and 1s 3d for spirits.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, October 7.—Cotton dull and easier; tres ordinaire 138 francs.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Petroleum firm at 50 francs.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for September.

The Total Debt, Less Cash in Treasury, $2,534,643,719.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the first of October was issued late this afternoon:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,100,154,300 00
Debt bearing currency interest	37,487,234 54
Matured debt not presented for payment	409,191,087 17
Debt bearing no interest	
Six per cent. bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies	29,634,000 00
Total	$2,644,966,569 81
Amount in Treasury—coin	$94,397,847 19
Currency	13,925,004 73
Total	110,257,841 86
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,534,643,718 95

This statement, as compared with that of the previous month, shows the following increases: 6-20 bonds, $3,625,550; fractional currency, $1,131,380 80; three per cent. certificates, $5,052,000. Total, $7,818,943 80. Decreases: Six per cent., compound interest notes, $4,054,000; bonds of 1847 and 1848, $290,950; five per cents, Treasury notes, $1,140,000; gold certificates, $4,025,220; seven-thirty Treasury notes, $1,113,000; total, $10,623,970. Deduct the increase of $7,818,943 80, and the decrease of the public debt is $2,674,721 20. To this add the increase of cash in the Treasury, $2,615,869 88, and the total is $5,290,591 80. The bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies during the month amounted to $4,320,000. The net decrease of the debt during the month, including the bonds issued to the railroad companies, was $970,591 80. The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during September to meet the requirements of the Government amounted in round numbers to the following sums, viz: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $3,709,287 98; interest on the public debt, $9,671,975; War Department, $8,969,301 02; Navy Department, $2,276,792 74; Interior, Pension and Indian Departments, $5,410,005 27; total, $30,027,781 95. The Secretary thinks that the disbursements of the present month will be lighter than in the past, and that the close thereof will show a further decrease.

THE UNITARIANS.

National Conference of Unitarians in New York.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The National Conference of Unitarians met to-day. An address of welcome to the delegations was made by Hon. J. D. Eliot. Rev. F. H. Hedge formally read the report of the Council of the National Conference, by which the National Conference was established. A committee of business was appointed: D. B. Eaton, of New York; Rev. W. Woodbury, of Providence; Rev. Mr. Fay, of Chicago, Frothingham of Buffalo, and Fenn, of of Cleveland.

After some discussion of the question of local conference, an order of business was reported. The subject of theological schools was then discussed. Rev. Mr. Collier read a paper on this subject, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Gannett in favor of the absorption of the school at Boston with Harvard College, and by Rev. Barnard, of Boston, in favor of two schools, one at Cambridge and the other at Chicago.

NEW ORLEANS.

More Riots and Bloodshed.

One Hundred Negroes Killed and Wounded

Seymour's "Friends" Showing Their Hands.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A New Orleans dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated the 5th, states that three men undertook to chatitise Mr. Bentley, in Opelousas, in presence of his school. Bentley's friends interfered, when he persuaded the latter to go away. He then had a warrant issued for the arrest of his assailants. Before the warrant was executed a gang of armed men commenced slaughtering the negroes. The New Orleans *Bulletin* states that one hundred negroes were killed and wounded. The office of the Opelousas *Courier*, a negro journal, its type and presses thrown into the street, and Dr. Durand, one of its editors, lynched.

The New Orleans *Times*, of the 5th says that fifteen Republicans and three Democrats were also killed at Shreveport. Armed patrols hold possession of the country.

The Official Report on the Affair.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Lieutenant Lee, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was sent by Major Hutchings, in charge of the Bureau here, to investigate the troubles in Opelousas, reported this morning that the immediate cause of the outbreak was a personal difficulty between the editor of the St. Landry *Progress*, a Republican paper, and three citizens, growing out of offensive articles published in the *Republican*. The editor, named Dunbar, who was also a school teacher, was caned. A report immediately circulated among the negroes that Bently had been killed, and upwards of fifty organized and prepared for such an occasion. Several bodies of negroes were next discovered by the efforts of sensible moderate men, both colored and white, who had acquainted themselves with the true facts regarding Bentley. One body, however, led by a negro who called himself Captain, refused to disperse when ordered to do so. A fight ensued, in which two negroes were killed and four or five wounded. Five or six whites were wounded, two very severely, and a number of horses belonging to whites killed. The negro who called himself Captain was killed. Eight of the negroes were captured and lodged in jail, and the balance dispersed. The orders issued by the civil authorities for disarming the negroes were executed in some difficulty, but effectually, and the arms belonging to the negroes are now in the hands of the authorities of Opelousas. Everything is now perfectly quiet. During the excitement the material of the St. Landry *Progress* was scattered and a portion destroyed. A white man was killed by three negroes who were lying in ambush. The negroes were arrested and killed. Another white man was reported killed, have been shot while in charge of a guard. The troubles extended only to the parish of St. Landry. The adjoining parishes are perfectly quiet. Lieut. Lee reports that he could learn of but two white families killed on the 28th ult., or ten wounded. Five negroes were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. He expresses the opinion that the number of casualties will exceed thirty, as the negroes in some instances resisted to desperation. Lieut. Lee overpowered. Bently was the only radical who suffered, and he only in the loss of printing material, and the taning he received. Lieut. Lee reports that quiet has been restored, and everybody is attending their usual occupations. No further trouble is apprehended. The white inhabitants of the parish outnumber the blacks, and the local and mounted patrols are, however, still kept up.

POLITICAL.

Great Republican Meeting in Wabash, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WABASH, IND., October 7, 1868.

The Republican rally at this place is admitted by all to have been the grandest affair of this or any other season. Over fifteen hundred mounted and uniformed fighting Boys in Blue were in attendance by actual count, besides about five hundred on foot. A company of Bummers was an amusing feature of the occasion, there were one or two companies of Tanners and numerous companies of juvenile Republicans. The mounted men were four abreast and rode in close order. There were several mechanical shops mounted on immense trucks, the inventing their respective trades, of which a tannery, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, and a machine shop were the most conspicuous, and caused the greatest sensation. Each shop was covered with mottoes, many of which were very spicy. Many more banners and mottoes were carried by the footmen. Numerous carriages, buggies, carriages and all sorts of vehicles, which, in addition to the organized companies, joined in the procession. The procession which at one time filled half of all the streets in the city, and could have been little less than two miles in length. The Democratic meeting last Saturday night in this place was called the Cincinnati *Enquirer* at 15,000. Assuming the same species of mathematics, there were one hundred and fifty Democrats present, and as the true number was probably about 20,000. About the time the procession reached the Fair ground it began to rain, which greatly dampened the numbers. Many went to the city and thousands repaired to the ample sheds of the Agricultural Society, but many more remained on the grounds than could get near enough to either of the three stands to be able to hear. The speakers in attendance were Gov. Baker, Hon. D. D. Pratt, candidate for Governor, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, candidate for District Elector in the Eighth District. The speakers were all able, and listened to with great interest, notwithstanding the inclement rain. Many known converts to the Republican cause were made to-day. It still continues to rain, which will prevent the torchlight procession, which would otherwise have taken place to-night.

The Anti-Butler Movement Takes Shape.

SALEM, MASS., October 5.—The anti-Butler Convention was well attended and enthusiastic. A. A. Abbott, of Peabody, was President, and in his opening speech paid his respects to Gen. Butler as follows: "When the chief of a public office so forgets the decencies of life as to call honest men traitors, it is time that they come to plain words, and that the truth be told. The opposition to Gen. Butler is not based entirely on his personal unfitness for positions, but upon the following grounds, which the speaker read: Because he is self-willed, arrogant, headstrong, domineering; of violent temper and bitter hatred; untruthful, prejudiced, incompetent; that his great governing passion seems to be either to rule or ruin; a friend if you submit, an enemy if you resist; he is persistent, unyielding, bold, bent upon his own way at all hazards; artful, adroit; in private life, not without generous qualities, but public life disowned by scrupules; of great ability, not troubled with modesty, devoid of moral sensibilities, of keen wit, but abusive and violent in speech and action, with his faculties all sharpened and acute; such," he said, "are the reasons why thousands of republican leaders all over the country do not confide; such was the man in whom they, as independent electors of the Fifth District, would not and could not confide." Mr. Abbott's remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Dana, in accepting the nomination for Congress, spoke at considerable length, reviewing the position assumed in the platform on the financial question, and stigmatizing him as the Ishmael of the Republican party. It is important that the Congressman elected should be true to the principles of the party, and therefore should be elected. The speaker thought this did not follow. The great events of the war were fought, not by the generals but by the volunteers and the militia, and with their patriotic contests he was somewhat a lot, Great applause.] He continued with some criticism upon the caucus management, which he declared to be fatal to the life of our political system, and said that this, in connection with the right party discipline of the Democratic party, of which General Dix now proposes to engraft upon the Republican organization, was the reason of that degradation of the Democratic party which General Butler so much deplored.

The Blair Family Complain.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The Blair family have held a council here, and all three are to canvass Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States for Seymour. They complain that Mr. Johnson is not doing his whole duty to the Democratic party.

Naturalization—Letter from Judge Read.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Judge Read, of the Supreme Court of this State, has written a letter, taking ground against the issuing of naturalization papers in blank by the Supreme Court, and discrediting the statement that papers of naturalization in blank have been issued to the number of over 60,000. He is sustained by Judge Agnew, and also by Judge Williams, who was appointed by Governor Geary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Strong. The latter says this will be the opinion of a majority of the Court when Judge Williams takes his seat. The next meeting of Court in Banc will be on Monday, October 19th, in Pittsburgh.

Republican Victory in Connecticut Election.

WATERBURY, CONN., October 7.—The Republican gain in this city is over eighty. The Democrats elect most of their ticket. They elect their Collector by a majority of sixty-three, against last year's majority of three hundred and nineteen.

Grand Demonstration in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 7.—Both Governor Hayes and Governor Haynes, of Ohio, are at the Kennard House, and will address the Republican mass meeting to-morrow. The indications are that the meeting will be the largest political large one. The preparations for illuminating on the route of the procession are very general and extensive.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., October 7.—The Republicans had a very large demonstration to-day.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A mass meeting of German Republicans was held at Cooper Institute this evening, under the auspices of the German Grant and Colfax campaign club. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Salamon, of Wisconsin, and Hon. John A. Griswold.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, October 6.—The Republicans of the Seventh District of Massachusetts have nominated Hon. George S. Boutwell for Congress.

BOSTON, October 5.—The large and entirely unanimous meeting of the Republicans of Boston was held in Faneuil Hall this evening to ratify the State nominations.

A NEW YORK independent evening paper says that it positively knows what it asserts—that General McClellan, if he votes at all, will vote for General Grant. "Little Mac" repudiated the Chicago platform four years ago. He surely can now have no sympathy for a platform and candidates which were constructed and put in nomination by such men as the Forrests, Hamptons, Vances and Valladighams. They were disappointed who expected to hear from the returning General Friday evening, any expression of sympathy for Seymour and Blair.

EXTREME low churchmen have chalked out their programme for the General Convention about to convene in New York. In brief, it is just this: An effort will first be made to obtain such a revision of the canons, rubrics, etc., as will serve to repress ritualism, and thereupon the plan is that the churchmen who are without Episcopal ordination. Failing in that, they will secede and organize an independent church of their own, to be called "The Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* of Wednesday says: "We are told that a certain Democratic councilman went to a gentleman yesterday, with whom he made a wager of one hundred dollars on the result, pleading to have the stake returned, as he could not vote if the bets were not withdrawn. His request was refused, and he then threatened to take legal measures for the recovery of his stake. Several cases are reported wherein faithless and despairing Democrats have paid forfeit to have bets declared off."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, has ordered a special collection in aid of the sufferers by the South American earthquake.

A man who registered himself at the Exchange Hotel, Albany, New York, on the 28th of August as O. B. Davis, of Ohio, was found dead in his bed at that house yesterday morning. It is supposed he first took poison, and then shot himself in the head with a pistol, the ball entering at the ear.

Mrs. Nahum Stowell, of Huntingdon, seventy years old, was burned to death on Sunday morning, her clothing having caught from the flames of the kitchen fire.

The Rollins Internal Revenue Investigation was concluded in New York on Tuesday, before Commissioner Guttman, except so far as to allow McHenry to put in evidence as to his veracity, several witnesses having sworn positively that they would not believe him under oath, that his reputation was bad.

Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, in his United States District Attorney decision, says that Gilpin's time has expired, and, under the law, Mr. O'Neil is not the incumbent, but under instructions from Attorney General Evarts, the latter is to be recognized.

The two races trotted at Mystic Park yesterday, the first for $1,000, was won by Duchess, who gained the first, second and fourth heats in 2:29, 2:28 and 2:30. The second race for $500 was won by Warrick, he taking the last three of five heats at 2:38, 2:34 and 2:32.

Honolulu advices of September 16th, say that commercial matters are unimportant and dull. The whaleship Milo, from Arctic on July 17th, reports thirty-nine vessels damaged by ice. The catch of the whaling fleet this season was poor. Heavy earthquakes are further felt at Hilo and other places early in September. Robert G. Lawrence, of the firm of James Robinson & Co., died on September 12. He was a resident of Honolulu since 1822. He married and assumed the duties of American Consul at Honolulu. Surveys are being prepared for the building of a light house at the entrance of the harbor of Honolulu.

A man named Hancock, of New York city some time since challenged O. C. Hearn, of Florida, to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and a meeting arranged for yesterday at Elysian Fields. The affair came to the knowledge of the police, and all parties, principals, seconds, surgeons, &c., were arrested except Hancock, who fled to Philadelphia. Revolvers, &c., were found in their possession.

The steamer Denmark, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The dedication of the memorial statue to Major General Sedgwick takes place at West Point on the 15th inst. The officers and soldiers of the Sixteenth Corps who served under Sedgwick are particularly invited to attend. The statue was designed by Launt Thompson, cast from captured cannon contributed by the nation, and erected through contributions of officers and soldiers of the Sixteenth Corps. Gen. Geo. W. Curtis will deliver the dedicatory oration.

A very large fire occurred in Troy, New York, yesterday, by which property valued at $213,000, on which there was an insurance of $169,000.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday vetoed a resolution for increase of salaries of clerks and other officers of the Common Council of New York.

Henry Ochsenferth, a native of Prussia, was arrested in New York on a charge of poisoning his wife to death.

Two men, Timothy Auckliffe and John Redmond, were dangerously stabbed in Ninth avenue, New York, Tuesday night, by two brothers named Dominick and Frank Long, who were arrested.

A boy named Joseph Wilson, who was horsewhipped a month ago, by Frank McDonald, in New York, died yesterday. McDonald is in jail.

The American Bible Union commenced its fifteenth anniversary gathering in New York today. The expenses of the year were $60,000, and receipts $57,000.

Recorder Hacket, in charge of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions in New York, yesterday, had a long talk with them referred to the habit of the Citizens' Association in bringing charges against public officials, and full instructions as to the duties of the Association might be indicted for libel.

A boat containing two ladies and three gentlemen capsized near Yonkers Tuesday, and Miss Alice Cushman was drowned. The others were rescued.

It is stated the recent reduction of freights over the three trunk lines to the West is the result of a general understanding, and intended to run off the various fast freight lines.

At the Jerome Park races yesterday, the Steward's cup, half of twelve hundred dollars, was won by James A. Connelly, beating Gen. Duffield and Norman. Time, mile heat, distance two and one-eighth miles; time 3:51. The selling premium, $500, all ages, mile and a quarter, was won by Jubal, beating Boaster and five others; time 2:13. The premium of $600, for all ages, mile heats, was won by Lantern Jaws in two straight heats; time 1:45 and 1:46¼. The last race, the cup for horses used as hacks, gentlemen riders, carrying 16 pounds, was won by Maid of Honor, beating Rocks, Free Lance and others; time 1:58¼.

The third session of the Colored State Convention was held at Utica, N. Y., yesterday. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican Presidential and State tickets. A declaration of principles was adopted, reaffirming the principles of the Declaration of Independence, &c. The convention closed with a large and enthusiastic meeting at City Hall in the evening.

The twentieth biennial session of the General Conference of the Free Will Baptists was organized at Buffalo yesterday. Reports were read, representing the flourishing condition of the denomination. The resignation of the Secretary, Rev. S. Curtis, who has filled the office thirty-three years, was accepted. The evening session was devoted to general business.

The Memphis City Council appointed a committee to confer with General Gordon Granger in regard to the arms destined for Arkansas now stored there. The result of the conference is not reported. But it is said that Gen. Granger declines to interfere in the matter.

Two negroes, John Sears and Wm. Read, had a difficulty in Memphis about politics, during which Read shot Sears, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Read was arrested, but released on a thousand dollars bail.

The Indian Peace Commission was in session yesterday afternoon, at the Tremont House, Chicago. Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry and Sanborn, and Col. Tappan and Commissioner Taylor were present. Gen. Sherman's person is detained on the road, and will not arrive till to-day. The Commission sits with closed doors.

The great cricket match between the England Eleven and twenty-two selected from different cities in the United States will commence in Philadelphia.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, October 8, 1868. }

The condition of the leather market remains about as last reported. The demand for most kinds of leather is good, all classes of buyers continue to have been bought, but the tone is regulars but by the volunteers and the militia, and with their active contests he was somewhat firmer, and that this, in connection with the right party discipline of the Democratic party, of which General Dix now proposes to engraft upon the Republican organization, was the reason of that degradation of the Democratic party which General Butler so much deplored.

The Blair Family Complain.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The Blair family have held a council here, and all three are to canvass Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States for Seymour. They complain that Mr. Johnson is not doing his whole duty to the Democratic party.

Naturalization—Letter from Judge Read.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Judge Read, of the Supreme Court of this State, has written a letter, taking ground against the issuing of naturalization papers in blank by the Supreme Court, and discrediting the statement that papers of naturalization in blank have been issued to the number of over 60,000. He is sustained by Judge Agnew, and also by Judge Williams, who was appointed by Governor Geary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Strong. The latter says this will be the opinion of a majority of the Court when Judge Williams takes his seat. The next meeting of Court in Banc will be on Monday, October 19th, in Pittsburgh.

Republican Victory in Connecticut Election.

WATERBURY, CONN., October 7.—The Republican gain in this city is over eighty. The Democrats elect most of their ticket. They elect their Collector by a majority of sixty-three, against last year's majority of three hundred and nineteen.

Grand Demonstration in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 7.—Both Governor Hayes and Governor Haynes, of Ohio, are at the Kennard House, and will address the Republican mass meeting to-morrow. The indications are that the meeting will be the largest political large one. The preparations for illuminating on the route of the procession are very general and extensive.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., October 7.—The Republicans had a very large demonstration to-day.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A mass meeting of German Republicans was held at Cooper Institute this evening, under the auspices of the German Grant and Colfax campaign club. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Salamon, of Wisconsin, and Hon. John A. Griswold.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, October 6.—The Republicans of the Seventh District of Massachusetts have nominated Hon. George S. Boutwell for Congress.

BOSTON, October 5.—The large and entirely unanimous meeting of the Republicans of Boston was held in Faneuil Hall this evening to ratify the State nominations.

A NEW YORK independent evening paper says that it positively knows what it asserts—that General McClellan, if he votes at all, will vote for General Grant. "Little Mac" repudiated the Chicago platform four years ago. He surely can now have no sympathy for a platform and candidates which were constructed and put in nomination by such men as the Forrests, Hamptons, Vances and Valladighams. They were disappointed who expected to hear from the returning General Friday evening, any expression of sympathy for Seymour and Blair.

EXTREME low churchmen have chalked out their programme for the General Convention about to convene in New York. In brief, it is just this: An effort will first be made to obtain such a revision of the canons, rubrics, etc., as will serve to repress ritualism, and thereupon the plan is that the churchmen who are without Episcopal ordination. Failing in that, they will secede and organize an independent church of their own, to be called "The Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* of Wednesday says: "We are told that a certain Democratic councilman went to a gentleman yesterday, with whom he made a wager of one hundred dollars on the result, pleading to have the stake returned, as he could not vote if the bets were not withdrawn. His request was refused, and he then threatened to take legal measures for the recovery of his stake. Several cases are reported wherein faithless and despairing Democrats have paid forfeit to have bets declared off."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1868.

Money is in more plentiful supply and the banks are able to discount most of the paper offering. The demand to-day was brisk, and there was quite a large business done. Very little good paper appeared on the outside market, and at the counters of our private bankers.

The ruling rate for money to-day was from 6 to 7 ₰ cent. on approved collateral. It is said that the demand for currency from the South is increasing, and we hear of some remittances to the West. These demands are not likely to seriously disturb the market there, unless accompanied by artificial means. Commercial paper is quiet, yet there are indications of a more active market. Rates are unchanged.

The transactions in government bonds at the boards and among brokers on the street are about of the average amount, yet the leading dealers report an unusually brisk demand from the interior on investment account. The largest transactions have been in the 1862's and 1867's. There have been considerable purchases of the first named for shipment. To-day's prices show a practical advance on all the issues, but there is a pretty general feeling that prices will work lower during this week.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
1881's, 6's	113¾	114	114
1862, 5-20's	113	113¼	113¼
1864, 5-20's	104¾	104¾	104¾
1865, 5-20's, old	110¾	110¾	110¾
1865, 5-20's, new	108¾	108¾	108¾
1867, 5-20's	108¾	108¾	108¾
1868	109¾	109¼	109¾
10-40's	104¾	105	105
Gold	140	140¼	140¼

JAMES T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Oct. 6.	Oct. 7.	Inc.	Dec.
6s 1881	113¾	114	¼	
5-20s 1862	113	113¼	¼	
5-20s 1864	104¾	104¾	¾	
5-20s 1865, (old)	110¾	110¾	¾	
5-20s 1865, (new)	108¾	108¾	¾	
5-20s 1867	108¾	108¾	¾	
1868	109¾	109¾	¼	
10-40s	104¾	105	¼	
Gold	140	140¼	¼	

—The railway stock market was quite irregular. Pacific Mail was the feature of the street, opening at 129 and closing at 127¾. The sharp advance from 116 is based upon a rumor that the opposition line was to be withdrawn. This rumor is denied by Mr. Webb. It is also reported that he was offered a large sum of money to remove his ship for the present trip, in order to make a market to sell the stock on, which offer he declined. It is believed the present movement is entirely in advance of any improvements in the affairs, which will probably remain in their present state until after the annual election to be held in November; but the rumors have been sufficient to advance the price and close the bulk of the transactions at the top figures. It is further reported that the combination directing the present movement in the stock includes one or two of the operators who were prominently connected with the management of the company when the stock ruled at its highest prices.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

Oct. 7, 1868.	10 00	11 00	11 45	12 30	2 00	3 15	4 00
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
N. Y. Central	128½	128	127¾	127¾	128	128	128¼
Erie	43½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Harlem River	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Reading	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Mich. Central							
Mich. Southern	84¾	85¼	85	85	85¼	85	84¾
Illinois Central	85	85				145¾	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Fort Wayne	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Ohio & Miss.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Do preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Cleve. & Toledo	104¾	104	103¾	104	103¾	104	103¾
Tol. & Wabash		62¾	61¾		62	62¼	
Chicago & Alton						140	
Ohio & Miss.		29¾	29¾				
Pacific Mail		128	127¾				
W. U. Telegraph		37	36¾				
Adams Ex.		43	43				
Merch'ts U. Ex.		27	27				
Gold	140	140	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	139¾

—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road earned in the first three weeks of September $150,090, as against $144,658 same weeks last year. The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Road and Railway Company for the fourth week in September were $478,183, against $475,304 for the same week last year, being an increase of $2,878. Those of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road for the fourth week in September were $22,227, against $20,000 the week last year. Those of the Chicago and Alton Road for the fourth week in September were $112,148, against $102,063 for the same week last year, being an increase of $10,193. Those of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the month of September were $81,869, against $87,588, and since January $656,756, against $630,539 for the same period last year, showing an increase of $44,217.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the open boards of New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1868. }

Nearly all of last week our general markets were dull, and but little trade done in any branch. Since Monday last there has been considerable improvement in the volume of business done. Prices have varied but little. Flour is moderately active. Bacon is steady and prices firm. There is considerable animation in the grain market, and a tendency to lower rates. Butter is still scarce and wanted. Eggs are in better supply and lower.

The receipts of leading articles of produce per river and rail since our last were as follows: Flour, 800 barrels; apples, 55 barrels; cheese, in boxes; wheat, 631 sacks; barley, 1,902 sacks; rye, 1,035 sacks; oats, 308 sacks, and 25 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market steady at from $2 50@4 00 ₰ bbl, as to quality and extent of sales.

BUTTER—The receipts although improving are not large enough to the demand. Choice roll sells readily at 40@42c ₰ lb, and packed at 35@38c as to quality.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market steady with a fair demand. We note sales of 17,000 lbs shoulders at 13½c; 9,000 lbs rib sides at 15c; 10,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 21c; 31 tierces lard at 21c ₰ lb, and 31 bbls pigs feet at $7 ₰ bbl.

EGGS—Receipts improving, and guaranteed are dull of sale at 28c ₰ dozen.

CHESTNUTS—Sales of chestnuts at $7 50 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts are large but the demand is sufficiently large to clear the market of any accumulations. We quote Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 20c; factory at 17@18c; Hamburg at 15@16c; Ohio Sweitzer at 20c; Limburg at 18@19c, and Western Reserve at 15@16c ₰ lb.

CIDER—This article has declined materially and we quote it nominally at $6@7 ₰ bbl.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens by the coop at from 50@60c ₰ pair.

CRANBERRIES—Small sales are reported at $16 00 for cultivated ₰ bbl.

GROCERIES—There has been a fair trade doing in groceries, and merchants feel much encouraged at the prospect for a large fall trade. There has been no change whatever reported in prices since our last weekly report, and we omit quotations. Sugars are firmly held, and refined is generally sold ahead.

ONIONS—Scarce and active at $1 75@5 00 ₰ bbl.

HAY—Owing to light receipts and a good demand the market is very firm at $30.00@38.00 for loose hay, and for baled on the wharf $28 00@30 00 ₰ ton.

POTATOES—Market dull at $2 00 ₰ barrel, or $1 00 ₰ bushel. The market is rather overstocked with sweet potatoes, and we quote Jersey's very dull at $4 50@5 ₰ barrel.

FEATHERS—Choice geese feathers are worth 60@65c ₰ lb. Other than choice are nominally 50@55c ₰ lb.

PEACHES—The season is about over. Very few arriving. A choice article will command $1 00@1 50 ₰ bushel.

SEEDS—There is a fair inquiry for Flaxseed at $2 45 ₰ bushel. Timothy seed is dull at $3 25@3 50 ₰ bushel. Clover seed is nominally $8@8 50 ₰ bushel, very little selling at the latter figure.

QUINCES—We quote at $6 50@7 50 ₰ bbl.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy extra to the getter-up of the club.

HOW BLAIR OBTAINED HIS NOMINATION.

When a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Nashville, some weeks since, stated that the Ku-Klux of Tennessee owed their origin to FRANK BLAIR's advice, the Democracy scoffed at the statement. It was *so ridiculous* as to make them almost burst their buttons. Well, perhaps it suited the Democracy to regard the story in that light, and to laugh down all attempts at a calm discussion of the subject; but since the General has freed his mind in this city, we feel inclined to attach more importance to the story than we did when it was published. It was to this effect: "A gentleman now residing in Knoxville, Tennessee, stated that the first proposition he ever heard, looking to the overthrow of the State government of Tennessee, was made in the room occupied by General FRANK BLAIR, in the Lamar House, on or about the night of the last of July, 1867." General BLAIR had just concluded his speech from the balcony of the hotel. He had been drinking freely and talked unreservedly. He argued that the State government was altogether unconstitutional, and ought to be overthrown. He thought that object could be best accomplished by the opponents of the system acting in concert, quietly. When they felt strong enough to assert their object, they should demand their rights. All this was predicated upon the belief that the Democracy would elect the next President. General BLAIR reiterated that nothing could be accomplished unless it was done *quietly*, and added that it was his intention to consult with a number of prominent men upon the subject, whose names were mentioned.

Now, whether this story be true or not, there can be no doubt of one thing. The dates are correct. Only those who are acquainted with the origin of the Ku-Klux in Tennessee are competent to decide as to the General's influence in creating the Klan. *But of one thing we are positive;* that the organization of the Klan dates back much farther than the majority of the Northern people suppose.

When a city paper, (which has since admitted the existence of the organization,) regarded the rumors of the deviltries of the Ku-Klux as groundless, and wholly unworthy of credence, *the organization was not confined to the South alone.* Recent developments, public admissions on the part of Southern speakers and Southern journals, have demonstrated the entire correctness of the assertions made by the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL. There may be people who still doubt the existence of the organization. Time, however, will demonstrate the truth even to the doubters. Leaving this question, we come now to the action of the Convention which nominated Gen. BLAIR.

It has been admitted by leading Democrats North, as well as South, that BLAIR's letter to BRODHEAD did much to secure him the nomination. No one has questioned it. Neither the New York *Democrat*, nor the *World*, has thought proper to deny it. While the one declared in its usual daring, reckless tone that the BRODHEAD letter did more than anything else to secure BLAIR's nomination, the other qualified its opinion, but did not dare to deny the fact. We think it is possible we have all been mistaken in this matter, and that General BLAIR's nomination was a foregone conclusion in the minds of *the ruling spirits of the Tammany Convention.* When we say the ruling spirits we mean the Southern delegates and their backers. Let us examine the relationship which exists between General BLAIR and those who were regarded as the spokesmen of the South in Tammany Hall. First, there is WADE HAMPTON, whose wife is a daughter of General FRANCIS PRESTON, of Virginia, who lived and died at Abington, and whom FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR was named after. WADE HAMPTON's wife is half sister to F. P. BLAIR, SR. Next, there is General PRESTON, of Kentucky, a nephew of General FRANCIS PRESTON, of Virginia, and cousin to FRANK P. BLAIR, JR. Both these men figured prominently on the floor of Tammany Hall. One of them boasted publicly of his success in obtaining "all the South asked for."

These facts warrant the suspicion that the nomination of Gen. BLAIR did *not* depend solely upon the BRODHEAD letter. It is not reasonable to suppose the Southern leaders would be guilty of the blunder of concentrating their forces upon a man who had nothing to recommend him beyond the sentiments expressed in the BRODHEAD letter. The letter might be requisite in order to *complete the contract between* BLAIR *and his Southern allies*, but more than that it could not accomplish with the scheming Southerners, who conceived the idea that they had now another opportunity to regain the power which had been wrested from them. They *knew their man.* Look at it in any light we may, it is our firm conviction that the Southern delegates had resolved upon exerting their influence in favor of BLAIR long before the convention met. His nomination, like the declaration that the reconstruction acts were null and void, and the demand for equal taxation were foregone conclusions in the minds of those who moulded the proceedings and influenced the choice of the convention.

EQUAL TAXATION.

"We demand equal taxation of every species of property, according to its true value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

This demand for equal taxation, which is the fourth in the Tammany platform, and which we thought had been discussed fully as much as the Democracy desired, still stares out from the corner of a country Democratic exchange, which finds its way to us. No doubt the editor of the journal in question has his own ideas of conducting the canvass, and deems this fourth demand of the Democratic platform at least a *plausible* argument. That depends mainly upon the character of his subscribers. If they are caught by sound, or never take the trouble to look below the surface, perhaps he is correct; but if they are intelligent, shrewd men, given to reflection, and *feel* their way to a conclusion, our country editor is doing irreparable damage to the Democratic cause, and aiding the Republican party. Hoping that his subscribers are embraced in the last category, we would be sorry to see the big letters containing this demand removed. We submit, however, that it would read fully as well, and convey the *real* meaning of those who framed it much more clearly if expressed thus:

"WE DEMAND, FOURTH—EQUAL TAXATION OF EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY, ACCORDING TO ITS TRUE VALUE, including Government bonds and other public securities."

Should we have, in bold characters, the primary object of the men who framed the demand, since it is plain that "equal taxation" was firmly resolved upon in the outset, and the tax upon bonds an after-thought, else why were they included? And even yet there is a plausible, sonorous bluntness in the demand calculated to catch the public ear. "Equal taxation!" Well, now, that is just what the country wants, says an honest man. Government, if it means the honest thing, will do all in its power to equalize taxation. However it may be about the bonds, surely there can be nothing wrong in demanding equal taxation. Let us examine this subject calmly, and see who is right, the farmer who wants "equal taxation," or the man who desires to see taxes *apportioned* in such a manner as not to interfere with the interests of any branch of industry. "Every species of property" includes everything in a poor man's house, from his pewter spoons to the old-fashioned silver watch which is an heir-loom from his grandfather; from a paper of pins to the pine bedstead. When the demand of "equal taxation" is enforced, the taxgatherer will count the farmer's eggs before they are cold. His fruit, his meat, his winter pork, his cow —everything will be embraced under the head of "every species of property."

People who have grumbled at a "stump tax" will be compelled to pay a tax on lands, fences, stock, cattle, agricultural implements and *chickens*, for chickens will be "property." A "chicken tax," or a "hoe tax," we opine, would not prove convenient to the husbandmen of the country, but we must come to that when we perfect our system of equal taxation. *Everything and everybody will be taxed.* Is that not clear enough? What other language could describe "equal taxation."

These things are now exempt. A man whose income does not exceed $1,000 is exempted from taxes, save for school and local purposes. The plate, the coaches, the elegant residences, the extra fine gold watches, and the income of the wealthier portion of the country are now taxed. The luxuries, not the necessaries of the country, are taxed. Not long since a Republican Congress removed the tax from *ten thousand* articles manufactured in the country. This was wise. The effect was felt at once by the consumer. They desired to encourage industry, and home manufactures. Carry out the fourth demand of the Democratic platform: and the time will come when every poor woman who owns and makes her living by the sewing machine, will be taxed to support the government. *Every rag carpet, every pieced out blanket*, will be taxed by the party which pretends to advocate rights of the people. Whoever desires to see the industry of the country clogged, the people a nation of tax-payers, ridden down by an army of tax gatherers, and farm lands mortgaged to pay the taxes, will sustain the Tammany Platform by voting the Democratic ticket.

NATURALIZATION.

The cry comes up from every quarter of the country that naturalization frauds are being practised or attempted to a degree hitherto unprecedented. It is plain that there is either some radical defect in the laws on the subject, or a laxity of administration which makes opportunity for fraud. Let us briefly review the main provisions of the system: 1st. The whole subject is within the power of Congress. The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," and numerous judicial decisions, both of the Federal and State Courts, have determined that the power is *exclusively* in Congress. 2d. Congressional legislation has in substance provided the following "uniform rules of naturalization:" "Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:" First. A declaration, "on oath or affirmation, before the Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court, of some one of the States, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a Circuit or District Court of the United States, (three, now two) years at least before his admission, that it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject." Secondly: "That he shall at the time of his application to be admitted declare on oath or affirmation before some one of the courts aforesaid that he will support the Constitution of the United States," with an absolute and entire renunciation of foreign allegiance and fidelity: "which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court." Thirdly: "That *the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction that during that time he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: Provided, that the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence.*" (The italics are not, of course, in the law.) Fourthly. "Every Court of Record in any individual State, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of this act;" and every alien so naturalized in such court is to be considered a citizen of the United States as if naturalized in and by a Federal Court. Fifthly. The legal efficacy of the act of naturalization of a parent extends to his children under twenty-one years of age. Sixthly. An alien who was a minor when he came into the United States, and who has resided five years in the country, may be naturalized without the previous declaration of intention. The above is the substance of the legislative provisions on the subject of naturalization.

It is not proposed at this time to discuss the question whether the period of probation and residence fixed in the laws is sufficiently long for the attainment of the political education, the growth of patriotic feeling, identity of interest, etc., which bind the naturalized citizen to his adopted country and make him a good and valuable citizen. Leaving this question open, or rather entirely out of this discussion, it may be truly said that no material defect appears in the present laws of naturalization. The law has provided all or nearly all of the safeguards which the act of naturalization requires and of which it is capable. The fault must therefore be in the administration of the system.

It will be observed that naturalization is a judicial act to be performed in open Court. How is it performed? Who having any acquaintance with Courts, has not seen ten, fifteen or twenty persons brought into Court in a body on the eve of an election, to be naturalized? A cause may be on trial: the Judge glances at papers previously prepared by the clerk, perhaps signed by the applicant, asks no question, nods his head, by way of approval, and the clerk retires with his party to a remote part of the court room, *as far away from the bench as possible, that the trial may not be interrupted, and the applicants and vouchers* are sworn in *open Court.*[1] Is the Court *satisfied that the applicant has resided within the United States five years at least?* What question does the Judge ask? What means does he employ to obtain satisfaction? On the trial of cases at law—a judicial act—witnesses are examined in open court, and cross-examined, and the matter probed to the bottom. In naturalization, another judicial act, to be done in open court—who ever heard any Judge conduct a public examination to learn how long the party has been in the country; inquiring where he has resided, what business he pursued, in whose employment he was, what particular town or locality abroad he came from, whether he understood the naturalization laws and their requirements, whether he was informed of the pains and penalties of perjury, &c.? *Who ever heard of an applicant being rejected because his moral character was not good?* When has the voucher or witness as to residence been subjected to a close examination as to *his* means of knowledge, and when has a witness been called to show the "voucher" unworthy of belief? It is stated that over 300 aliens were naturalized in Philadelphia in the Supreme Court during this campaign, and twelve persons "vouched," that is, proved residence, character, &c., for the whole number. Such a thing could not happen, but under an administration of the laws so lax and careless as almost to amount to crime. Practically, the whole business of naturalization is conducted by clerks of courts in their own offices, and not in *open* court. Not in one case in a thousand is there any evidence at all but the oath of the applicant and his voucher. They may be men of the most corrupt, abandoned character. Ordinarily, they do not even pay the clerk fees in election times. Some committee provides for that. An oath or a printed blank is filled up and mumbled over, the applicant and his witness swear and sign, and perhaps do not even understand what they have sworn to and signed, and the *solemn judicial act of naturalization is complete!* And this praciice, this mode of administration, has prevailed for fifty years! The judges of this day are not more negligent than their predecessors were, and quite as honest. It is not probable that any of the Pennsylvania Judges, of this day at least, have connived at naturalization frauds. A loose, most injurious practice of administration began half a century ago, is simply continued. Let it be reformed; and the reformation must come from the Courts. We are not speaking in a partisan spirit; we are pleading for the purity of the ballot box. Even less do we intend to arraign the conduct of any particular Judge. We have no reference to any one. But we invoke the aid and co-operation of every one in reforming an abuse which has practically nullified the naturalization laws, and broken down and leveled all of their safeguards.

WE regard it as fortunate that the Dyer Court of Inquiry will not convene until Gen. Hancock's duties permit him to attend to it. By that time General Thomas will have made such arrangements as will doubtless insure the peace of Tennessee.

THEORIZING ABOUT LAND.

Colonel WILLIAM WINSLOW BENNET, of Washington City, is entitled to the honor of conceiving and promulgating an old theory under a new name. Mr. BENNET's theory may be comprised in the following statement, namely: that the necessary requisites of life should be free. For instance, air and water are absolutely essential to man's existence. Mankind enjoy unlimited quantities of both free of charge. The next requisite is land. According to Mr. BENNET, all *natural* want is caused by a less supply of one or all of these three things or their products. Hence he argues the great and pressing want of the hour is *free land.* Mr. BENNET cites the Declaration of Independence in support of his argument that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is only attainable where lands are free to the landless. He argues that, inasmuch as air, water and land are absolutely necessary to our lives, liberty and pursuit of happiness, any law that interferes with either is in direct opposition to that glorious instrument, and proceeds to fortify himself behind the following propositions:

"The foundation of our emancipation must and can only be laid upon the equally just and indestructible platform of

"Free farm land for the use of all workers without any cost or price thereon.

"Allowing no accumulation or ownership of idle farming lands.

"Vitalized and enforced by the nomination and election of our representatives to all legislative bodies who will pass the following law or its equivalent in results, which is the consummation or foundation of our preemption and homestead laws."

These views are put forth under the sanction of a new-born organization known as the "National Central Free Land League." The "higher law" alluded to by Mr. BENNET warrants the Free Land League in opposing hereafter any further sale, gift, granting or deeding of unappropriated public lands within the United States, and in demanding that after the year 2000, all lands, water, and air, with their natural products, lying outside of the settlement limits, now or then owned by any person, shall be forever free public property.

The damage inflicted upon a good cause by claiming *too much* can scarcely be estimated. We have given the substance of Mr. BENNET's project as explained in a lengthy paper read by that gentleman in the office of the *Revolution* in New York, on the second instant, in presence of PARKER PILLSBURY, and a number of delegates to the late Labor Congress. Where Mr. BENNET obtains his *data* for the belief that Congress should declare "all lands lying outside of the settlement limits, *now* or then owned by any *person* or government" free after the year 2000, we cannot imagine.

Does Mr. BENNET think the unoccupied public lands can be brought under cultivation at that date? If he does, he must have based his calculations upon *data* not within the reach of men who have devoted a lifetime to the careful study of the question he treats upon. Those who have devoted the greater portion of their lives to the subject, and aimed at the object held in view by Mr. BENNET, have carefully kept their demands in moderation, claiming nothing that could interfere with the ownership or occupancy of the lands already disposed of by Government. Instead of fighting windmills, they have devoted themselves to the task of demonstrating the need of farmers, the independence of the pursuit, and the consequent benefit which would result to the country at large.

If the National Central Free Land League would imitate this example, and by concert of action aid and assist those who desire to settle upon the public lands, they will confer a direct and lasting benefit upon the nation.

In pursuing this course, and agitating the question of the prevention of public land grants or sales *hereafter*, they will find their time fully occupied, without attempting to abrogate or repeal the acts of the Government.

NATURALIZATIONS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

There are four Courts in Allegheny county where aliens are naturalized, viz the United States District and Circuit Courts, presided over by Judge MCCANDLESS; and the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Judges STERRETT, MELLON and STOWE. We have taken the trouble to ascertain from the records, the whole number naturalized during the present campaign, say for the last two or three months, and find it to be as follows:

U. S. District Court—S. C. McCandless, Clerk	20
U. S. Circuit Court—H. D. Lumsden, Clerk	5
Common Pleas—Jacob H. Walter, Prothonotary	750
Quarter Sessions—J. G. Brown, Clerk	325
Total	1,100

The great majority of those naturalized in the United States Courts, it is presumed, are Democrats; while a large preponderance of those who take out their papers from the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas Courts are said to be Republicans. The politics, therefore, of those who have been thus made citizens, can be determined accurately enough for all practical purposes by counting as Republicans those who apply to the County Courts, and as Democrats those who have sought the Federal Courts. Assuming this calculation to be correct, it would give 506 Republicans to 559 Democrats—a difference of 53 in favor of the Democrats.

The number naturalized in this county, this year, is unusually large. It must be borne in mind, however, that a great many come here from adjoining counties to take out their papers. For instance, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Clerk of the United States District Court, was yesterday notified of a squad of thirty men, from Guffy's landing, in Westmoreland county, who will be present to-day, and who find it more convenient to come here than to go to the county Court at Greensburg. Our county Courts also naturalize considerable numbers who vote in other counties.

The Clerks were busy yesterday, at the time our report was made up, and as this is the last day upon which assessments can be made for the State election, a large number will take out their papers to-day. The total number will probably be swelled to about 1,200, and this figure will be considerably augmented before the Presidential election.

FRAUDS ACTUAL AND REAL.

That the Democrats in Philadelphia have perpetrated stupendous frauds in naturalizing foreigners, and that, too, right under the nose—of course we will not say with the complicity—of Justices THOMPSON and SHARSWOOD, has been abundantly proved. The extent to which forged papers, impressed with the real seal of the Court, have been issued, is not known. The record shows that in that Court alone five thousand persons have received their papers; how many certificates besides have been ground out, is, as we have said, a matter of conjecture. It would not be surprising if the number should turn out to be several times five thousand, and that the fraudulent papers have been scattered all over the State, to be used wherever men can be found sufficiently desperate. In view of these facts, and the scheme for colonizing voters from other States, it is reduced to a certainty that we are to have nothing approaching to an honest election next week. The developments render necessary the greatest vigilance on the part of Republicans everywhere. We renew the warning we have many times repeated already, that the Republicans should be on their guard and be prepared to resist the scheme which their opponents rely on to carry the State.

THE New York *Sun* discusses the question of Mr. SEYMOUR's withdrawal. It says:

"We do not advise the Democrats to turn Republicans, but that they exchange their chagrin in their opposition to General Grant, a sterling Democrat of the old Jackson school, for good will to him with his present supporters, and this make him in some what he is in fact—a Democratic Republican candidate. The effect of such a coalition would be instantaneously felt all over the country, and especially in the South, where it would be received as a token of peace and harmony by warring factions, and exert a soothing and unifying influence upon the disturbing elements that now distract and imperil that afflicted section of the Union."

The advice of the *Sun* is eminently sound. Thousands of Democrats, in regulating their individual action in this canvass, have already concluded to act in accordance with it; thousands of others will do so before the day of election. Mr. SEYMOUR not withdrawing, they feel compelled to withdraw from him. The *Sun* concludes its article as follows:

"In view, therefore, of the defeat that awaits the Democratic party in its present position, and of the benefits that would inure to it and to the whole country, and especially to the distracted South, from the unanimous election of General Grant, through the cordial co-operation of that party, we trust that the withdrawal of Governor SEYMOUR from the canvass will be duly pondered by those who have authority in the matter."

D. O'Sullivan, editor of the *Irish People*, has commenced a suit against Brick Pomeroy, laying his damages at $25,000, for libel in stating in the *Democrat* that he had been bribed or bought to change the politics of his paper.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Every rose has its thorn. Mr. BURLINGAME is beginning to feel the thorn which accompanies the honors and emoluments of his position as Americo-Chinese Envoy. We hope, for the credit of American character, that he will retain possession of the rose at the risk of any wounds the thorn can inflict, and that he will acquit himself in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself and the Power he represents. His ablest and most inveterate enemy is to be found in England, who has somehow conceived the idea, probably from the amount of injury she has inflicted upon China, that she is entitled to the lion's share of the profits resulting from intimate commercial relations with that country. Hardly had Mr. BURLINGAME reached England when the press, led by the *Times*, opened hostilities by decrying and misrepresenting the aim of the Embassy. Jealousy alone did not actuate them; whoever reads the articles which have appeared in the leading English journals will perceive besides jealousy a sentiment akin to fear, which the arrogant and supercilious language employed fails to conceal. While pretending to touch cursorily upon the interests which they deem are at stake, the journals which direct attention to the extension of the relations of the English government with China exhibit a spirit of rancor and bitterness totally at variance with their professions. The testimony of the English journals would lead one to suppose that they had suffered innumerable grievous outrages, and insolence at the hands of the Chinese government; that they had been subjected to burdensome restrictions, their commerce jeopardized, and the country robbed. They remind their readers of the inestimable services the English government rendered the government of China in delivering it from the Taeping malcontents, which is only another name for the jaws of destruction. The people of China, it seems, are friendly to England. They are animated by a spirit of genuine good will, while the government manifests a totally different temper, and is constantly engaged in poisoning the minds of the people against the English.

It is a great pity the Government of China should not submit to the dictation and rule of the government which aided it to quell a dangerous rebellion. Doubtless the people of China are so wedded to their own institutions as to fail to perceive the extraordinary benefits to be derived from an abject submission to the caprices of a haughty, domineering nation. The aggressive disposition of JOHN BULL crops out, it will be perceived, at precisely the right juncture, when, to quote the language of the *Times*, "the Chinese Government feels too weak at this moment to resist, as in days gone by." JOHN BULL knits his brows and purses up his lips at the mere idea of being "cajoled into terms."

At this rate Mr. BURLINGAME bids fair to occupy a prominent position in future history, since it rests with him to furnish JOHN BULL satisfactory reasons why he should not appropriate to himself, immediately, the entire kernel, after having opened a breach in the shell. He has a double duty to perform. He must disabuse the English Government of the belief that his acceptance of the position offered him by the Chinese Government does not, necessarily, warrant the supposition that the United States is interfering in the concerns of China. It will be seen that Mr. BURLINGAME's time will either be fully occupied while he sojourns in England, or not encroached upon. Which of the two policies the English Government will pursue, is more than any of us can guess.

One noticeable thing in the attitude of the English Government we cannot avoid alluding to, and that is the intense desire to "aid a people struggling under an iron despotism, and to give them light and liberty," without any assistance whatever from the United States. Matters wholly foreign to her own domestic peace awaken her sympathies, and move her to compassion, when such trivial affairs as the despotic rule of Ireland, or the claims of her people fail to elicit so much as a passing comment. These things are so remarkable that we have been tempted to "touch upon them cursorily," to borrow the language of the *Times*.

LISTENING to Gen. BLAIR the other night, we were reminded of the occasion when another aspirant for the Vice-Presidency addressed a Pittsburgh audience from the same spot in 1860. The coincidence embraced several noticeable facts. The audience upon both occasions was largely composed of men whose convictions rendered sympathy with the utterances of the speakers wholly out of the question. In both instances the speaker enunciated sentiments calculated to subvert the government. Both were listened to calmly. There was no unseemly behavior or display of violence, although there was not an intelligent man present who did not feel that sentiments so distasteful, if uttered in the South, would peril the life of the speaker. Both of the candidates were the exponents of extreme Southern views, and avowed themselves the champions of Southern rights. And to follow out the parallel, both believed themselves the instruments which heralded revolution, and both inflicted irreparable damage upon the cause they championed. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON, by the advice of the Democracy, reconsidered his intention to stump the State. There the parallel ends, for FRANK BLAIR is one of those men whose over-weening vanity and aggressive disposition precludes the possibility of his perceiving or acknowledging an error of judgment, however grave. We are perfectly satisfied that the parallel ends here. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON was inspired with a knowledge of the evils which threatened the government when he arrogantly announced the ultimatum of the South from the balcony of the St. Charles. Gen. BLAIR may cherish the delusion that he, too, foretells an approaching revolution, but his defeat will not create a ripple upon the surface of national affairs. On the contrary, instead of commotion, order and quiet will be restored to the country. His defeat, instead of preventing, will insure peace and prosperity to the nation.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* expresses great confidence that Pennsylvania will be carried by the Democrats next week, whereby will be "forecast the judgment of the people in November." The writer says the Democrats stumping in this State "do not think the State doubtful, and predict a majority of from fifteen to twenty thousand in October." This prediction is further fortified thus:

"The leading members of the Manhattan Club, who are also the leading Democrats of New York, are confident that Pennsylvania will stand by the Democratic flag. The Democracy of Philadelphia are confident—and their hope for Ohio is as strong as it was at the beginning of the campaign."

An editorial in the Boston *Post*, published a few days since, is as follows:

The Democrats in Pennsylvania are performing their duty nobly. Their public meetings are attended by immense numbers. Everywhere there is enthusiasm and effectives, and the people are fully aroused to a sense of the importance of the impending contest. The assurances of Democratic success are very gratifying. Indiana, also, presents encouraging features in that State. Governor HENDRICKS, Baker, his Radical opponent, adopts General Butler's greenback theory. Ex-Judge HOLCOMBE is another Butler for his financial views commend Baker. In Ohio the canvass is lively, and the Democracy confident on both sides. The Democrats feel confident of victory.

We put on record these expressions of confidence to refer to in future, and to show with what expectations the Democrats seem to contemplate the day of trial.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the immediate reason why Judge STRONG resigned from the Supreme Bench of the State, was "because he could not sanction the illegal and tyrannical course pursued by his Democratic brethren on the bench," in regard to the naturalization of foreigners in Philadelphia. The *Telegraph* says:

Last Saturday the startling discoveries were made that this Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the State, were engaged in issuing, and having rubber stamps and dies made of one in every five hundred of the tipstaves of the court were administering oaths to applicants, and all other irregularities by which would disgrace the lowest judicial tribunals. The action of Chief Justice THOMPSON on Monday last, in refusing qualified citizens to be present and take notice of the number of fraudulent persons in Judge STRONG's room, has no doubt disgusted Judge STRONG to such an extent that he determined not to be a party to such proceedings any longer, and his resignation was tendered.

It is well known that throughout the war, Judge STRONG, although a Democrat, and elected by that party, decided like a Republican on important questions of several important occasions decided grave questions contrary to the desire of Chief Justice THOMPSON and WOODWARD, then on the Bench with him. While he was no doubt performing his duty conscientiously and impartially, the other Judges belonging to his party decided judicial matters in accordance with the desires of their party. THOMPSON, SHARSWOOD and STRONG constituted the Democratic members of the Bench—and it will be remembered that the latter concurred with his Democratic brethren in declaring the registry law unconstitutional, after considerable delay, however, and it is now a well known most righteous law was declared unconstitutional."

GEN. REYNOLDS, commanding the Department of Texas, has issued an order declaring that the words: "No election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the State of Texas on the 3d day of November next. Any assemblage, proceedings or acts for such purpose are hereby prohibited, and all citizens are admonished to remain at home or attend to their ordinary business that day."

THE JEWS.

The almost total suspension of business which has marked certain portions of all our leading commercial and business thoroughfares for three days past, in deference to the Jewish New Year, is a striking evidence of the rapid multiplication of that sect among us. A few years ago the annual commemoration of the feasts and fasts of this peculiar people made scarcely a ripple on the surface of things. The synagogue then were few, and the numbers who went up thither in large were so insignificant as but rarely to make their absence from Change apparent. But all that is changed now. The "New Year, *Rosh Hashana*," the "Day of Atonement," Purim, etc., etc., are come to be as well and as almost as distinctly marked, within a wide and constantly extending circle of society, as the holidays even of the universal Christian. And as for the synagogues, these are increasing in number and magnificence at a rate which testifies as much to the worldly wealth and religious zeal of the children of Abraham. Another consideration: Perhaps no class of our population contribute so much or so directly to the material prosperity of the metropolis. Banish the Jews from the Bourse and the Rialto, and where round Wall street, and Broad street, and south William street be? Art, luxury, and taste, as well as trade, commerce, and banking, find especial encouragement in their hands. Our concert-givers of music are mostly under their direction. *Our picture galleries are chiefly in their hands, and not a few of our best managed theatres are owned by them. Altogether they are indebted to their munificence for their existing prosperity.* Moreover, insatiable, they are a peaceful, inoffensive people, and rarely, if ever, presenting themselves before the public, for the furtherance of any political or other object, as Jews.—*Correspondent of Lynchpinium.*

It gives us pleasure to transfer the above to the columns of the COMMERCIAL, as indicating that this "peculiar people" are fully in accord with the liberal progress of Christian civilization. Many of our readers will be surprised at the statement which we have italicised. Such facts serve to show the powerful influence of free institutions, and especially religious toleration, in eradicating narrow sectarian habits and prejudices, imbibed through ages of the old dispensation, and which centuries of non-intercourse and persecution could neither remove nor mitigate. In Pittsburgh the Jews are, as a class, among our best citizens, and not a few of them are found always ready to unite earnestly and generously in promoting such projects for the general welfare as invite their aid. During the rebellion, the Jewish ladies were active coworkers with our own in the soldiers' aid societies, and many of the men were among the liberal contributors to the Sanitary Commission and the bounty funds.

THE DEMOCRATIC DESTRUCTION.

The Democrats turned out Monday in numbers that were probably satisfactory to all concerned. The day was fine, a general willingness appeared to exist to improve it, so that the faithful came from far and near, with a variety of banners and devices to contribute to the demonstration and hear Mr. PENDLETON. No doubt the Democrats will exaggerate the numbers; but we have no disposition to belittle them, or disguise that it was a large and tolerably enthusiastic turn out. There is no wisdom in under estimating your enemy. The general who acts on such a principle, nine cases out of ten will get whipped. We are disposed, therefore, to take the thing at the highest estimate of the Democrats themselves, and urge it on Republicans as an argument of corresponding force why they should employ the remaining time before the election in preparing for the battle. The demonstration of yesterday was a showing of hands which will be followed by valuable results, if rightly followed up by the Republicans. It proved our opponents to be organized and spirited, and our friends can employ the remaining time with an intelligent understanding on this point. We say, therefore, forward, friends! You have seen the enemy, and know where he is. Every man in his place—*forward!*

The Way They Do It in New Orleans.

Just as we supposed, those who raised the cry of "wolf!" concerning the recent riot in New Orleans are themselves the guilty party. The real facts in the case may be stated thus: The Democrats of New Orleans have had up their pay for a number of years a large number of Sicilians, whom they employed as political assassins. They used these assassins against the Whigs, and Know Nothings with considerable success. Recently the Sicilians have been officered and the organization of the Ancient Know Nothing party, who are now prominent Democrats. On the night of the 25th ult., a splendid banner bearing portraits of Grant and Colfax in oil, was to be presented to the Fifth Ward Club. A procession was formed, in which a large number of negroes took a conspicuous part. The Democrats had instructed their assistants to fire upon the procession at various points, singling out the Fifth Ward Club for a general massacre. A boy was employed to shout to Seymour and Blair at a given point. He jumped upon the stand, and cried out Grant and Colfax. The boy made a movement as though he intended to walk through or close to the ranks, when a member of one of the clubs endeavored to catch hold of him, when a shot was fired which killed a black man riding upon a mule. The Republicans at the time were startled from whence the shot proceeded, and the attack became general. The assailants finally fled, and appealed to the firemen to relieve them. A single Democratic club assembled and ventured to brave the storm, but were soon put to flight. The procession was fired at all along the route. One man was killed outright and eight wounded. These facts have been substantiated by a number of impartial witnesses.

IF we are to believe the reports which reach us from North Carolina, as well as in every other Southern State, riots and outrages are of frequent occurrence. There the Democratic party is opposed to the freedmen, and the efforts of the latter to obtain their rights are spontaneous. It is not true that they are moved by the wishes of the few whites who are in favor of the enforcement of the laws. They are capable of deciding upon the great questions—which concerns their lasting welfare, and have made preparations to vote in a body which would disgrace the lowest judicial tribunals. The action of Chief Justice THOMPSON on Monday last, in refusing qualified citizens to be present and take notice of the number of fraudulent persons in Judge STRONG's room, has no doubt disgusted Judge STRONG to such an extent that he determined not to be a party to such proceedings any longer, and his resignation was tendered.

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THE free-booters and banditti appear to have it all their own way in Mexico, from all accounts. Wealthy and prominent men are kidnapped, kept until they are ransomed by their friends, or mutilated and sent back to their homes as example s of the severity of the robbers. Only a few weeks since, a French gentleman was kidnapped near the city of Mexico in revenge for the arrest of two robbers. His friends have not yet discovered his whereabouts. In Sonora and other localities the inhabitants are organizing for the protection of the roads. In the northern part of the Republic, the Apaches are committing every form of depredations, yet the Mexican press congratulates the people upon the very decided improvement of the country and public affairs.

HEREAFTER newspaper correspondents in the Southwest cannot exercise too much discretion. That fact is plain. A Mr. LAWRENCE, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* at Nashville, was attacked by a burly saloon keeper, who accused Lawrence of misrepresenting the facts in the late riot in that city. Before Lawrence had time to prepare himself for the contest, the southern gentleman drew a pistol and commenced firing at him, when Lawrence was compelled to beat a retreat. If Mr. Lawrence values his life, he will be careful hereafter not to send any news over the wire calculated to fix the stigma of "radicalism" upon that provokes the Southern anger is apt to provoke a pistol shot at the same time. Pistols now, as of old, seem to be the quickest and ablest argument a Nashvillian can produce.

WE stated on good authority a few days ago that the venerable BRECKENRIDGE contemplated leaving Kentucky, on account of the political, moral and social demoralization of the State. We find in a Louisville paper an offer of his two fine farms for rent, which fact proves the suggestion that he is about to put the property upon the market. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE appears to be one of the few decent people in Kentucky rapidly growing less in consequence of the unusual demoralization of the people of the State in common with the entire South.

RETURNS from all the cities and towns in Maine, nearly all of them official and furnished by the Secretary of State; exhibit the following result: Chamberlain, 75,627; Pillsbury, 55,455; aggregate vote, 131,082; Chamberlain's majority, 20,172. It is the opinion of the Secretary of State that with the corrections of the returns by the official report, and the addition of a few plantations not yet counted, the majority for Chamberlain will be increased from 200 to 300 beyond the above figures.

AN interesting feature of the Philadelphia demonstration will be a battalion of soldiers, who passed through the ordeal of captivity in the hands of the rebels. A committee took the matter in hand at an early day. The gentlemen who constitute it are all veterans of the war, and, in addition to having numerous wounds, are likewise living witnesses of the foul deeds perpetrated in the loathsome prison-pens of the South.

The half-past three westward train on the Erie Railroad ran off the track at Hackinsack Junction, Saturday afternoon. The engineer, discovering that the switch was wrong, reversed the engine so suddenly that it is supposed one of the rails was torn up, and the train thrown from the track. The locomotive and tender were completely demolished by the building. Four ladies were in the station at the time, of whom one had her ankle broken, another an arm, and the other two were considerably bruised. No one was hurt on the train except the engineer, who was slightly bruised.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL has appointed Signor Scovasso Minister of Italy to the republic of Mexico, and Napoleon has commissioned the same gentleman to represent the interests of the French empire near President Juarez. Signor Scovasso has filled the post of Italian Ambassador in Belgrade, and is, no doubt, an able and accomplished public servant. This movement is a triumph for Juarez, with whom those and other nations have threatened to hold no intercourse.

SMALL NOTES.

The inventive resources of the French people are inexhaustible. Their genius is not confined to mechanics or the positive sciences; we find it displayed in their literature. In fact, deprive French literature of its inventive properties and there would be very little left of it. Recently a French paper in discussing the fatal 24 of December, endeavored to convey the impression that the unscrupulous scoundrel ST. Arnaud, who was entrusted by his master with the business of executing his will in the accomplishment of the grand *coup d'etat*, was innocent of the crimes which have rendered his name synonymous with all that is treacherous and infamous. The paper in question gravely states that the troops under St. Arnaud acted against the people in consequence of a misconceived order. "An aide-de-camp dashed up to St. Arnaud for instructions; the boulevards were up. St. Arnaud, who had a bad cold, could hardly speak. While trying to catch his breath, he repeated twice, '*Mitraillez vous!*' and off went the aid with the order, '*Mitraillez vous!*'" We have heard of people who sneezed their own heads off, but we are indebted to French ingenuity for the man who could cough off the heads of hundreds of healthy men. Such a bad cough should have been checked immediately, even at the cost of St. Arnaud's breath. After this who will say that the French are not an inventive people?

Brevity, says the proverb, is the soul of wit. Take, for example, the following correspondence which passed between Sheridan and Grant before the